Economic Indicators

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A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *October 1981*

The Construction and Interest Rate Cycles

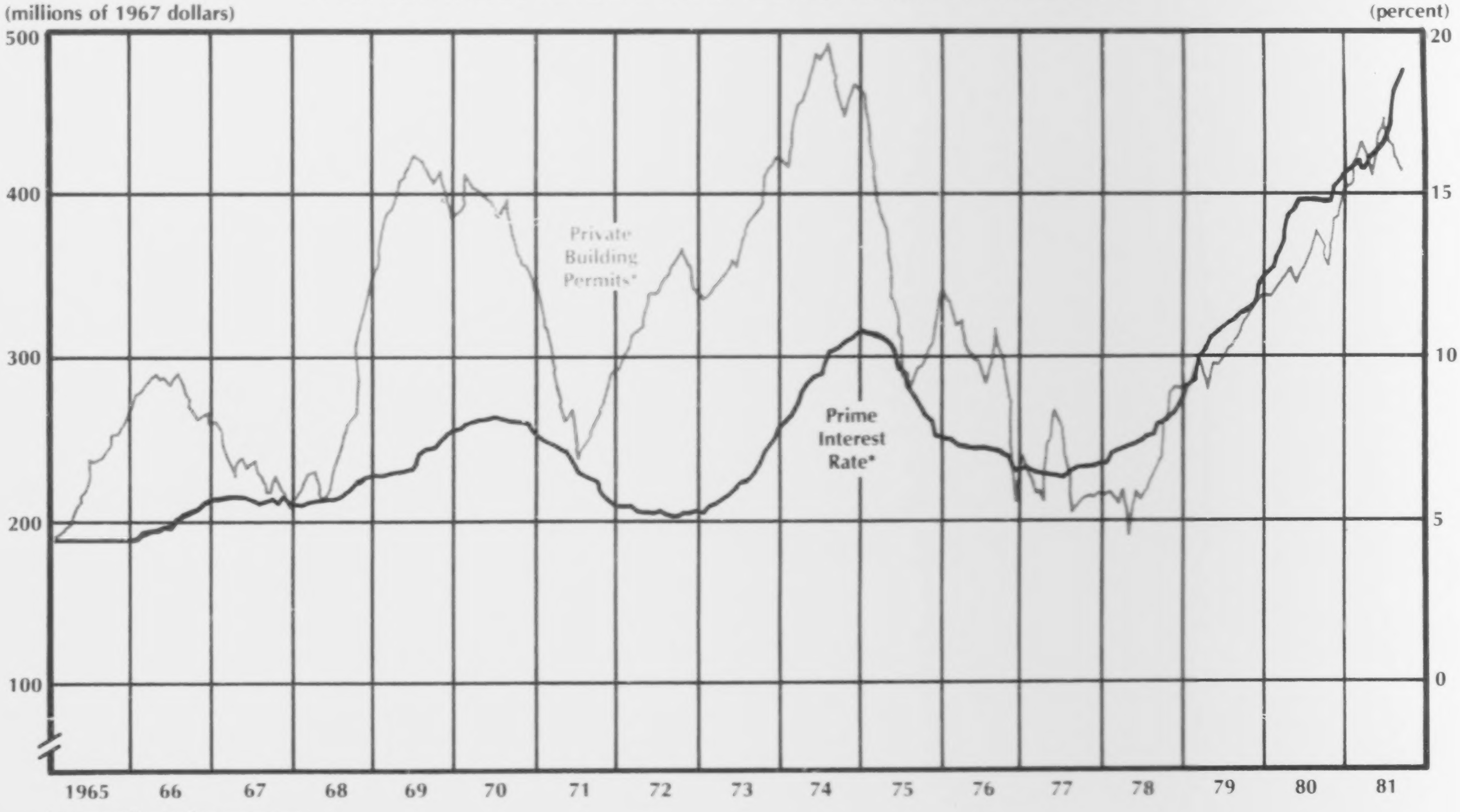
The fact that two statistical time series show a fairly close correlation over an extended period of time does not, in itself, prove that there is a cause and effect relationship between the two. One can only analyze the causal factors behind the movement of each series and conclude that there is reason to presume (or not to presume) a causal relationship.

This is the case with the two series plotted below—the relationship between interest rates and total private building permits in Hawaii. Since construction activity is the product of thousands of decisions made by individuals and businesses to build or not to build, there is no way of ever knowing whether the price that the builder has to pay for the money he borrows to build has been the determining factor in the decision to engage in a construction project. However, it is common knowledge that the cost of borrowing is a major factor in many if not most decisions to make any sizable capital investment.

In the chart below it appears (contrary to all logic) that in recent years construction in Hawaii surges whenever the interest rate cycle is on the upswing. This is exactly the reverse of the pattern on the Mainland, where construction activity declines precipitously when interest rates are rising—just as one would expect.

We can only surmise that the pattern here is not the result of sheer idiocy but is largely due to Hawaii's lengthy approval processes. Developers start working on their plans when the market and financial conditions look promising. Land has to be acquired, detailed architectural and engineering plans have to be drawn, and all the intricate authorizations have to be secured. This whole process may in the case of a single-family home take only a year or less. But for a large residential development, a shopping center, a hotel, etc. the plans may be held up so long in the regulatory maze that when the projects are finally commenced, financing is difficult and interest rates are high. At this point the builders have sunk so much into their projects that many of them decide to go ahead anyhow. The higher financing costs, unfortunately, must be passed on to the hotel guest, the office lessee, or the homebuyer.

INTEREST RATES AND HAWAII CONSTRUCTION TRENDS



**12 month moving averages*

First Hawaiian Bank

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	August	384,539p	9.4	1.5
	number	Jan.-Aug.	2,662,375p	......	−2.1
Westbound	number	August	305,016p	12.4	2.0
	number	Jan.-Aug.	2,038,672p	......	−4.3
Eastbound	number	August	79,523p	−1.1	−0.5
	number	Jan.-Aug.	623,703p	......	6.1
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	August	103,901p	7.7	−1.1
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	August	10.6	−3.6	−1.9
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	July	4,622	−55.5	−75.7
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	August	76,565	39.3	45.0
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	August	131,471p	11.8	−1.9
	number	Jan.-Aug.	928,276p	......	4.0
Hawaii	number	August	61,756p	3.9	−13.8
	number	Jan.-Aug.	441,221p	......	−19.1
Kauai	number	August	72,263p	5.7	−2.8
	number	Jan.-Aug.	500,594p	......	8.9
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	June 1981	56,502	−0.5	1.7
Oahu	number	June 1981	33,566	−1.2	−2.4
Waikiki	number	June 1981	29,101	−1.3	−4.6
Maui (includes 11 on Lanai)	number	June 1981	10,706	−0.2	7.9
Molokai	number	June 1981	539	−15.1	−3.2
Hawaii	number	June 1981	6,859	2.3	9.6
Kauai	number	June 1981	4,832	2.0	9.0
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	August	71.2p	9.9	−0.4
Oahu	percent	August	82.2p	12.1	5.2
Maui	percent	August	64.6p	12.9	−1.2
Hawaii	percent	August	51.3p	1.6	−8.7
Kauai	percent	August	65.9p	3.1	−12.4
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL*	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	345.3	......	6.5
Military Payroll	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	147.6	......	11.7
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	106.1	......	11.5
Local Purchases	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	91.6	......	−5.5
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan.-Sep. 26	850.7	......	10.2
N.Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	September	308.71	−11.7	−57.1
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	178.3	......	13.9
FRESH	thous. lbs.	Jan.-Aug.	159,601	......	15.6
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All items	1967=100	August	256.6	1.1[3]	11.8
All Urban Consumers, All items	1967=100	August	256.6	1.5[3]	11.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	August	594.2	1.5	2.8
GAS SALES	thous. therms	August	3,882	0	−5.2
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	August	723	0.3	2.7

p=*preliminary.*

[1] *Estimated Westbound.*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to June, 1981.*

**Not comparable to previous quarter. 1st Quarter total does not include Coast Guard expenditures.*

Tourism

August was a good visitor month thanks to the arrival of the American Legion Convention which was held August 28 to September 3 and accounted for 20,000 visitors. Total visitor traffic was up 1.5% over August 1980 with arrivals from points east of Hawaii off 0.5% and westbound arrivals up 2.0% from 298,964 to 305,016. Because the convention began so late in August, the impact these visitors had on the industry was probably felt more in September than in August. This helps explain why, despite the increase in August visitor arrivals, there was a decline in the average daily visitor census relative to last year. The American Legion Convention also gave the organized group tours series its best month since spring 1980. The 20,000 here for the convention boosted group tour arrivals 20,000 above the number averaged the past year.

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	Nov. 1980	135.6	24.4	16.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	1,453.5	......	18.6
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-July	366,917	......	17.2
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	200,551	......	9.5
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-July	96,450	......	24.7
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	54,682	......	−34.5
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	30,899	......	−30.5
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-July	1,617	......	−32.3
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Aug.	553	......	−46.4
Maui County	number	Jan.-July	270	......	−43.4
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Aug.	734	......	−12.1
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Aug.	235	......	−4.5
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-July	3,094	......	−9.7
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Aug.	1,807	......	−0.8
Maui County	number	Jan.-July	1,007	......	24.5
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Aug.	180	......	−71.3
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Aug.	118	......	−70.6
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-July	201,002	......	−13.8
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	156,013	......	−7.4
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-July	19,201	......	−41.7
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	50,920	......	67.1
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	16,054	......	−11.6
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	245,627	......	37.1
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	53,346	......	51.3
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	135,224	......	31.1
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	57,056	......	40.2
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	208,468	......	57.9
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	7,347	......	−48.5
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	15,573	......	−42.9
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	14,239	......	155.2
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	September	296.2	1.6	2.9
HIGH RISE	1967=100	September	313.5	1.9	5.0
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	November 1980	1,622.6	12.9	21.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	17,560.9	......	11.2
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	November 1980	48.8	17.9	27.2
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	576.7	......	10.0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	November 1980	9.4	−43.0	7.9
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	126.8	......	−9.0
RETAILING	mil. $	November 1980	560.2	14.0	23.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	5,902.1	......	12.0
WHOLESALING	mil. $	November 1980	444.0	19.4	5.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	4,364.8	......	−2.6
SERVICES	mil. $	November 1980	283.7	9.4	23.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	3,478.3	......	15.8
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	July	2,631	−16.9	11.9

Consumer Prices

After shooting up at annual rates of 19.8% and 17.7% in the first four months of the year, Honolulu prices have risen more slowly in recent months. The Honolulu Consumer Price Index (CPI) for All Urban Consumers advanced 6.9% between April and June and 9.4% between June and August at annual rates. While Honolulu inflation rates were lower than the 11.3% average rate nationally over the latest four-month reporting period, the steep price gains early on in the year put Honolulu's inflation rate for the year ahead of the average nationally.

finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	August 31	4,536.3	3.3	9.1
Honolulu County	mil. $	August 31	3,722.4	3.4	9.2
Maui County	mil. $	August 31	289.3	3.4	8.8
Hawaii County	mil. $	August 31	353.2	2.0	5.4
Kauai County	mil. $	August 31	171.4	3.4	16.0
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	August 31	1,106.9	−0.9	−13.8
Honolulu County	mil. $	August 31	932.2	−1.2	−13.4
Maui County	mil. $	August 31	70.3	0.6	−16.1
Hawaii County	mil. $	August 31	73.8	−0.2	−16.4
Kauai County	mil. $	August 31	30.7	3.3	−11.9
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	August	7,405.0	−4.4	9.3
Honolulu County	mil. $	August	6,819.8	−4.6	9.9
Maui County	mil. $	August	254.7	0.7	11.4
Hawaii County	mil. $	August	233.0	−5.8	−3.7
Kauai County	mil. $	August	97.4	−2.4	−1.7
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	August	79.93	−2.7	24.1
Honolulu County	annual rate	August	87.29	−2.9	24.1
Maui County	annual rate	August	43.61	1.5	29.2
Hawaii County	annual rate	August	37.83	−2.8	14.5
Kauai County	annual rate	August	38.75	−0.7	11.0
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS[1]					
[illegible]	thous. $	Aug.	95,518	−1.9	11.1
	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	897,883	.....	7.2
Honolulu County	thous. $	Aug.	85,179	−0.5	11.7
	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	779,336	.....	7.6
Maui County	thous. $	Aug.	4,584	29.3	9.1
	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	46,481	.....	5.9
Hawaii County	thous. $	Aug.	4,054	−34.7	6.3
	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	50,271	.....	4.6
Kauai County	thous. $	Aug.	1,700	−14.2	−0.2
	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	21,794	.....	3.3

[1] Excludes property taxes which were formerly collected by the State but are now collected by the Counties.

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	August	411.2p	−1.0	1.8
Employment	thous.	August	390.2p	−0.6	1.5
Unemployment	thous.	August	21.1p	−7.1	6.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	August	5.1p	−7.3	4.1
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	August	321.6p	−1.0	2.1
Employment	thous.	August	306.3p	−0.7	2.0
Unemployment	thous.	August	15.3p	6.2	3.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	August	4.7p	6.0	0
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	August	35.0p	−0.9	−1.0
Employment	thous.	August	33.0	−0.6	−1.3
Unemployment	thous.	August	2.1p	−2.4	7.9
Unemployment Rate	percent	August	5.8p	−3.3	9.4
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	August	37.0p	−1.6	2.9
Employment	thous.	August	34.3p	−0.7	2.1
Unemployment	thous.	August	2.7p	−11.7	12.8
Unemployment Rate	percent	August	7.2p	−11.1	10.8
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	August	17.8p	−0.3	−0.8
Employment	thous.	August	16.7p	0.3	2.6
Unemployment	thous.	August	1.1p	12.0	37.5
Unemployment Rate	percent	August	6.2p	−10.1	34.8
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
[illegible]	thous.	August	447.1p	−0.9	−0.6
[illegible]	thous.	August	9.3p	−1.6	4.5
[illegible]	thous.	August	7.3p	−22.8	−19.8
[illegible]	thous.	August	15.7p	−1.3	−0.6
[illegible]	thous.	August	4.2p	0.0	2.4
[illegible]	thous.	August	11.5p	−1.7	−1.7
[illegible]	thous.	August	3.0p	0.0	1.7
[illegible]	thous.	August	8.5p	0.0	16.4
[illegible]	thous.	August	24.1p	−1.4	−2.2
[illegible]	thous.	August	20.7p	−0.5	1.7
[illegible]	thous.	August	7.3p	0.0	1.4
[illegible]	thous.	August	2.7p	0.0	0.0
[illegible]	thous.	August	85.0p	−0.8	−1.4
[illegible]	thous.	August	17.9p	0.3	−3.3
[illegible]	thous.	August	34.6p	0.4	0.0
[illegible]	thous.	August	23.8p	1.9	−4.4
[illegible]	thous.	August	14.3p	1.8	5.9
[illegible]	thous.	August	4.8p	2.1	−4.0
[illegible]	thous.	August	3.2p	3.2	1.6
[illegible]	thous.	August	1.5p	0.0	−3.1
[illegible]	thous.	August	75.1p	−0.9	1.5
[illegible]	thous.	August	30.6p	0.3	1.8
[illegible]	thous.	August	10.9p	−1.4	−4.8
[illegible]	thous.	August	19.8p	1.3	5.9
[illegible]	thous.	August	42.0p	−0.1	−0.5
[illegible]	thous.	August	17.2p	2.7	−3.1
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	August	12.82p	−0.7	8.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	August	38.3p	0.0	1.1
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	August	7.57p	5.1	13.5
Average Weekly Hours	hours	August	38.2p	3.8	1.1
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	August	10.14p	−0.1	7.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	August	43.2p	−0.7	−4.0
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	August	6.08p	1.2	9.0
Average Weekly Hours	hours	August	33.4p	−0.3	0.0
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	August	219.75p	6.6	21.8
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	August	5.78p	−5.2	5.9
Average Weekly Hours	hours	August	33.2p	2.8	4.4
HIRED FARM WORKERS[1]					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	July	n.a.	......	......
Average Weekly Hours	hours	July	n.a.	......	......

p = preliminary.

[1] The hours and earnings for hired farm workers is based on a survey taken once every January, April, July, and October.

In the forefront of items registering increases locally between June and August were electricity and sewer services, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The fuel and utilities component advanced 5.3% over the two months and accounted for 20% of the CPI gain. The second biggest contributor to the overall CPI gain was homeownership costs which rose only 1% but because of the weight afforded homeownership in the index, it was responsible for 19% of the total index gain. Pushing up homeownership costs were property taxes, and maintenance and repair costs. Mortgage costs declined, more than offsetting a slight gain in home prices. Household furnishings and operation, which rose 1.9%, were credited with 8.6% of the CPI gain.

Transportation costs were up 1.3%, accounting for 13.4% of the rise in Honolulu prices. The BLS recorded significant increases in used cars, tires, and automotive body work.

Medical care costs rose significantly between June and August, boosted by higher physician fees and health insurance costs. The index advanced 3.7% to contribute 11.8% to the CPI rise.

Higher personal care costs – up 9.1% – were responsible for 8.6% of Honolulu's higher living costs.

But food prices were held pretty much in check over the 2-month period. With only modest gains recorded for most major food categories, the increase in the overall food component was held to 0.8%. The fruit and vegetables category – up 5% – was the exception.

Prices of selected items that were on the downside according to the BLS were new cars due to a rebate program, women's dresses, some household appliances, TVs, boys' and girls' footwear, fresh whole chicken and lamb.

State Tax Collections

Originally the statistics showed declines for August as follows: State, down 42.7% compared to the year earlier period; Oahu down 37.2%; Maui down 64.3%; Hawaii down 73%; and Kauai down 72%. That's because until July 1981 the State collected property taxes even though the money was turned over to the counties. Now the counties take care of that function. In order to make meaningful comparisons, therefore, we subtracted property taxes out of the earlier state collection figures.

Population

The State Department of Planning and Economic Development recently released some preliminary population estimates for Hawaii for 1981 which are shown in this issue. The percentage increase of 2.0% between 1980 and 1981 and the number increase of 19,400 were pretty much in line with the trend of the past several years. What made the figures interesting was the distribution of the increase. The share of population gain going to Oahu – 68.0% – was the largest percentage since 1974. The rate of growth on the Neighbor Islands, on the other hand, slowed to 3%, the lowest rate in more than a decade. And the increase in numbers was 6,200, the smallest in four years. The easing of population growth on the Neighbor Islands makes sense in light of the tourism downturn which has weighed most heavily on the Neighbor Islands.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	August	12,675	7.8	28.8
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	August	5,821	−7.2	20.4
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	August	370	−15.1	10.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	August	5,782	6.2	49.6
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance	no. persons	August	72,204	−0.4	1.9
Services	no. cases	2nd Qtr. 1981	12,505	−2.5	−3.0
Medical	no. patients	August	48,054	−7.4	−12.4
Food Stamps	no. persons	July	103,992	−0.6	−0.3
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	August	9,679	−0.7	3.6
Services	thous. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	5,555	8.2	26.6
Medical	thous. $	August	10,815	−14.0	−4.2
Food Stamps	thous. $	July	6,078	0.1	20.3

[1] Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	1,056,500p	.....	0.4
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	989,000e	.....	2.0
C & C of Honolulu	number	July 1, 1981	779,100e	.....	1.7
Maui County	number	July 1, 1981	74,100e	.....	3.5
Hawaii County	number	July 1, 1981	95,600e	.....	3.0
Kauai County	number	July 1, 1981	40,200e	.....	2.3
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	912,000p	.....	2.2
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	61,019	.....	5.4*
Ashore	number	April 1, 1980	48,813	.....	8.7*
Afloat	number	April 1, 1980	12,206	.....	−5.8*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	April 1, 1980	64,023	.....	−0.8*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total ending September 1981	6,429	.....	13.1
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	10,057	2.1	11.4
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	7,699	1.9	9.4
Manufacturing	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	462	3.8	19.1
Construction & Mining	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	652	6.0	16.4
Wholesale	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	334	0.6	3.1
Retail	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	903	3.3	6.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	643	2.9	17.6
Trans., Comm. & Util.	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	746	1.1	5.8
Services	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	1,517	2.1	7.9
Farm & Other	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	248	−1.6	1.6
Federal Civilian	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	667	2.1	11.2
Federal Military	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	687	−3.1	11.0
State & Local	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	839	1.2	5.5
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	1,506	5.8	16.7
Transfer Payments Less Personal Contributions for Social Insurance	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1981	851	−1.8	22.1
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1980	10,101 r		10.6
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1979	9,573	.....	9.5
Maui County	dollars	1979	8,399	.....	10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1979	7,760	.....	8.7
Kauai County	dollars	1979	7,762	.....	8.6

e = estimated

p = preliminary

r = revised

*Compared to July 1, 1979.

**Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

[1] These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.

[2] Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS*	1967=100	August	133.8p	−0.5	2.4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	bil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	2,885.8 r	1.1	12.5
In 1972 Dollars	bil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	1,510.4 r	−0.4	3.2
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	August	2,445.8	1.1	12.2
RETAIL SALES*	mil. $	August	87,690	0.6	9.8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967=100	August	152.8p	−0.4	7.5
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	July	46,074.2	−0.9	22.2
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	July	182.4	−1.8	34.8
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	August	961.4	1.0	10.7
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	September	20.08	−2.0	64.2
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	July	320,008	0.6	6.0
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	July	235.1	−1.5	8.6
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967=100	May	290.9	2.4[1]	7.8
Apts., Hotel, Office Bldgs.	1967=100	May	292.5	2.1[1]	9.9
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	August	98,944	0	2.0
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	August	7,657	2.1	−3.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	August	7.2	2.9	−5.3
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967=100	August	276.5	0.7	10.8
All Urban Consumers	1967=100	August	276.5	0.8	10.9
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967=100	August	271.8	0.3	7.9
All Commodities	1967=100	August	296.2	0.1	8.2

p = preliminary.

[1] Compared to March 1981.

*Seasonally adjusted.

**Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

First Hawaiian Bank
Established 1858
Member FDIC

Economic Indicators

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A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *November, 1981*

Waikiki Traffic

Over a quarter of a century ago, back in 1955 (shortly after a plan to realign Kalakaua Avenue along the beachfront was dropped for lack of funds), the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and the Hawaii Visitors Bureau jointly published a report concerning essential programs of action for the development of Hawaii's visitor industry. One of the recommendations was: "Parking and traffic have already become an acute problem, particularly on and in the vicinity of Kalakaua Avenue. Construction is needed to divert through traffic between the city and outlying districts away from Kalakaua to a widened arterial along the Ala Wai or to Kapiolani Boulevard." At that time Waikiki had around 110,000 visitors a year and fewer than 3,000 hotel rooms.

Thirteen years later the newly-formed Waikiki Improvement Association produced a booklet entitled "Will Success Spoil Waikiki?" which pointed out the critical need for action to keep Waikiki a pleasant visitor destination area. First on its list of problems was TRAFFIC. "Waikiki is strangling on its own traffic. Action is needed NOW to develop more efficient traffic patterns and controls, more off-street parking facilities, and a system of diverting through traffic away from Waikiki."

By then—back in 1968—Hawaii was hosting 1.3 million visitors a year, most of whom came to Waikiki as their primary destination. Waikiki's alarming hodgepodge growth—to 11,390 hotel rooms—had already been the subject of innumerable discussions and proposals, much pondering of its future, many regrets about its lack of planning, and assorted calls for renewal, rehabilitation, planning controls, pedestrian malls, and traffic improvements. But Waikiki—romantic, fascinating, fun-filled, overbuilt, unplanned Waikiki—just kept growing and growing. Today there are three times as many visitors and hotel rooms as there were in 1968, and the traffic has grown accordingly.

At long last something is actually about to happen. In September Mayor Eileen Anderson unveiled a practical, achievable, eminently sensible plan for improving Waikiki. Though the plan is called "Waikiki 2000" much of it can be accomplished in the next few years. Sections of Kalakaua Avenue will be converted to pedestrian malls by June of 1983. Work has already begun to widen Kuhio Avenue so that Kalakaua through traffic can be diverted. A simple and logical traffic flow system will provide vehicular access to all areas on Kalakaua where access is needed, by means of a series of one-way loops from Kuhio to Kalakaua between the malls. It is expected that the daily count of 25,000 vehicles moving on Kalakaua will be reduced to approximately 7,000—a bit more on heavily-used loops but considerably less on others.

Planters will be used to landscape and close off the malls. Sidewalks will be widened in the sections between the malls to reduce pedestrian congestion even in the areas still open to automobiles. Some kind of slow-paced and entertaining people-mover is envisioned for Kalakaua, perhaps minibuses or Disneyland-type trams, possibly operated by private enterprise.

The scheme has the advantage that it can be changed after testing if the results are not satisfactory. It won't be set in concrete and irremediable like a fixed guideway. The planters that will landscape and block off the malls will be portable (though too heavy for the average plant thief)—indeed, they will be shifted back whenever a parade comes down Kalakaua.

The entire Waikiki 2000 plan includes proposals for park and zoo improvements, landscaping, off-street parking lots, long-overdue sewer and drainage improvements, bikeways, a pedestrian beachwalk, etc., all of which add up to a total of some $90 million. The traffic realignment, the most essential part of the plan, is the least expensive part. Land has already been acquired for widening the first segment of Kuhio Avenue from Kaiulani to Kapahulu, and the construction cost of $7 million is already funded. Closing off the parallel segments of Kalakaua for the pedestrian malls will cost around $160,000. If this is all as satisfactory as expected, then widening Kuhio from Kalakaua to Seaside, widening the sidewalks on Kalakaua, closing the rest of the series of malls, and completing the landscaping will come to $7.7 million.

First Hawaiian Bank heartily endorses the plan. It requires a relatively small investment for a major improvement which will make Waikiki a much more attractive place for both visitors and residents. It should also make trips into or past Waikiki a less nerve-wrecking experience for drivers, when a smoother traffic flow replaces the congestion that has strangled Waikiki for so long.

First Hawaiian Bank
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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	September	281,476p	−26.8	2.0
	number	Jan.-Sept.	2,967,402p	......	−0.9
Westbound	number	September	203,076p	−33.4	2.6
	number	Jan.-Sept.	2,256,758p	......	−3.1
Eastbound	number	September	78,400p	−1.4	0.6
	number	Jan.-Sept.	710,644p	......	6.7
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	September	70,006	−32.6	5.8
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	no. of days	September	10.4	−1.8	4.0
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	September	18,405	34.7	25.2
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	September	43,966	−42.6	−2.0
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS					
Maui	number	September	90,437p	−31.2	−2.7
	number	Jan.-Sept.	1,025,418p	......	−3.2
Hawaii	number	September	44,068p	−28.6	−9.1
	number	Jan.-Sept.	488,532p	......	−17.7
Kauai	number	September	52,196p	−27.8	−6.0
	number	Jan.-Sept.	556,637p	......	−8.0
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	June 1981	56,502	−0.5	1.7
Oahu	number	June 1981	33,566	−1.2	−2.4
Waikiki	number	June 1981	29,101	−1.3	−4.6
Maui (includes 71 on Lanai)	number	June 1981	10,706	−0.2	7.9
Molokai	number	June 1981	539	−15.1	−3.2
Hawaii	number	June 1981	6,859	2.3	9.6
Kauai	number	June 1981	4,832	2.0	9.0
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	September	61.8	−13.2	6.2
Oahu	percent	September	76.4	−7.1	15.6
Maui	percent	September	46.1	−28.6	−6.9
Hawaii	percent	September	42.4	−17.3	−0.2
Kauai	percent	September	57.4	−12.9	−6.2
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL*	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	345.3	......	6.5
Military Payroll	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	147.6	......	11.7
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	106.1	......	11.5
Local Purchases	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	91.6	......	−5.5
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan.-Oct. 31	972,450	......	6.6
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$ ton	October	313.27	1.5	−62.5
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	178.3	......	13.9
FRESH	thous. lbs.	Jan.-Sept.	176,358	......	15.8
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All Items	1967=100	August	256.6	1.1[3]	11.8
All Urban Consumers, All Items	1967=100	August	256.6	1.5[3]	11.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	September	576.4	−3.0	0.2
GAS SALES	thous. therms	September	3,873	−0.2	−4.9
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	September	723	0	2.5

p = *preliminary.*

[1] *Estimated Westbound.*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to June, 1981.*

* *Not comparable to previous quarter. 1st Quarter total does not include Coast Guard expenditures.*

Car Sales

1981 has been a pretty flat year for new car sales in Hawaii. Through August 21,836 passenger cars and trucks were sold on Oahu, only 87 or 0.4% more than were sold the first 8 months of the year before. What's interesting has been the trend away from foreign cars to domestic makes. There were 6% fewer Japanese makes sold in the first 8 months, and European car sales dropped 20%. Sales of domestic makes, on the other hand, were up 15.6%.

The Japanese market share dropped from 52.3% in the first 8 months of 1980 to 48.8% this year, European makes lost 2% of the market dropping from 9.8% to 7.8%, while the American share of the Oahu car market increased from 37.8% to 43.4%.

Sales of Ford products were up 43% because of a 3-fold increase in the number of Mercurys sold and a 27% increase in Ford sales. General Motors sold 5.7% more cars, boosted by a 12.8% increase in Chevy sales. But Chrysler lost sales in Hawaii this year – down 15.3% through August. This is the reverse of what's happened on the Mainland where Chrysler's sales relative to 1980 are the most improved among the major U.S. automakers.

With respect to sales of Japanese cars in Hawaii, Honda provides the exception in an otherwise depressed market. Honda is having a fantastic year this year having sold 31% more cars in the first 8 months and overtaken Datsun as the no. 2 selling Japanese car on this island. Subaru sales were up slightly, but the other Japanese makes lost ground in 1981. Toyota sales were off 6%, Datsun dropped back 24%, and Mazda sold 19% fewer cars in the first 8 months. However, despite

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	Nov. 1980	135.6	24.4	16.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	1,453.5	......	18.6
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	384,654	......	−16.0
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	206,287	......	7.6
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	98,522	......	−32.9
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	64,397	......	−26.2
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	33,335	......	−50.0
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Aug.	1,821	......	−32.2
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Sept.	591	......	−48.1
Maui County	number	Jan.-Aug.	299	......	−47.7
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Sept.	820	......	−10.3
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Sept.	259	......	−7.8
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Aug.	3,112	......	−24.9
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Sept.	1,807	......	−1.4
Maui County	number	Jan.-Aug.	1,007	......	−22.3
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Sept.	293	......	−53.3
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Sept.	118	......	−85.0
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	243,343	......	−2.9
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	168,032	......	−8.8
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	20,356	......	−39.1
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	53,904	......	70.5
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	16,604	......	−44.8
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	270,773	......	29.4
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	71,770	......	60.1
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	136,102	......	15.8
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	62,901	......	34.2
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	229,896	......	52.1
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	8,252	......	−49.5
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	17,553	......	−43.4
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	15,072	......	39.4
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	October	296.6p	0.1	3.0
HIGH-RISE	1967=100	October	314.6p	0.3	5.3
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	November 1980	1,622.6	12.9	21.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	17,560.9	......	11.2
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	November 1980	48.8	17.9	27.2
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	576.7	......	10.0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	November 1980	9.4	−43.0	7.9
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	126.8	......	−9.0
RETAILING	mil. $	November 1980	560.2	14.0	23.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	5,902.1	......	12.0
WHOLESALING	mil. $	November 1980	444.0	19.4	5.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	4,364.8	......	−2.6
SERVICES	mil. $	November 1980	283.7	9.4	23.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov. 1980	3,478.3	......	15.8
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	August	2,386	−9.7	11.9

finance - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	September 30	4,554.1	0.4	8.9
Honolulu County	mil. $	September 30	3,762.6	1.1	10.3
Maui County	mil. $	September 30	275.3	-4.8	0.9
Hawaii County	mil. $	September 30	345.6	-2.2	-0.3
Kauai County	mil. $	September 30	170.7	-0.4	12.0
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	September 30	1,057.7	-4.4	-14.1
Honolulu County	mil. $	September 30	895.4	-3.9	-12.8
Maui County	mil. $	September 30	60.3	-14.2	-27.1
Hawaii County	mil. $	September 30	71.6	-3.0	-17.7
Kauai County	mil. $	September 30	30.4	-0.8	-10.2
SAVINGS/TIME BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	September	7,863.1	6.2	6.7
Honolulu County	mil. $	September	7,290.9	6.9	8.0
Maui County	mil. $	September	238.8	-6.2	-12.5
Hawaii County	mil. $	September	240.1	3.0	-5.1
Kauai County	mil. $	September	93.3	-4.2	-0.7
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	September	87.18	9.1	24.0
Honolulu County	annual rate	September	95.75	9.7	24.4
Maui County	annual rate	September	43.89	0.6	11.5
Hawaii County	annual rate	September	39.62	4.7	14.4
Kauai County	annual rate	September	36.66	-5.4	11.7
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS[1]					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	September	114,541	19.9	-2.2
	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	1,012,424		6.0
Honolulu County	thous. $	September	100,752	18.3	-3.5
	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	880,088		6.2
Maui County	thous. $	September	5,228	14.0	5.2
	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	51,709		5.8
Hawaii County	thous. $	September	6,325	56.0	23.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	56,597		6.5
Kauai County	thous. $	September	2,236	31.5	-15.1
	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	24,030		1.2

[1] Excludes property taxes which were formerly collected by the State but are now collected by the Counties.

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	September	401.2p	-2.5	2.6
Employment	thous.	September	380.0p	-2.6	2.7
Unemployment	thous.	September	21.2p	0.7	0.2
Unemployment Rate	percent	September	5.3p	3.9	-1.9
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	September	314.2p	-2.3	3.1
Employment	thous.	September	298.6p	-2.5	3.3
Unemployment	thous.	September	15.6p	2.0	-1.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	September	5.0p	6.4	-3.8
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	September	33.2p	-5.2	-0.3
Employment	thous.	September	31.2p	-5.3	0.5
Unemployment	thous.	September	2.0p	-4.9	-9.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	September	5.9p	1.7	-9.2
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	September	36.3p	-1.8	3.1
Employment	thous.	September	33.7p	-1.8	2.6
Unemployment	thous.	September	2.7p	0	10.4
Unemployment Rate	percent	September	7.3p	1.4	7.4
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	September	17.6p	-1.1	-2.2
Employment	thous.	September	16.5p	-0.9	-3.2
Unemployment	thous.	September	1.0p	-9.1	11.1
Unemployment Rate	percent	September	5.8p	-6.5	18.4
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
[illegible]	thous.	September	434.0p	2.9	0
[illegible]	thous.	September	9.3p	-1.1	4.5
[illegible]	thous.	September	4.5p	-38.4	-35.3
[illegible]					
[illegible]	thous.	September	15.6p	-1.3	-1.6
[illegible]	thous.	September	4.2p	-1.2	5.0
[illegible]	thous.	September	11.4p	-1.3	-3.4
[illegible]	thous.	September	3.0p	0	0
[illegible]					
[illegible]	thous.	September	8.5p	-0.6	15.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	September	23.8p	-1.0	38.3
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	September	20.5p	-0.7	-3.3
COMMUNICATION	thous.	September	7.3p	0	1.4
UTILITIES	thous.	September	2.7p	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	September	84.7p	-0.4	-0.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	September	17.8p	0.3	-3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	September	34.4p	-0.4	2.5
HOTEL SERVICES	thous.	September	24.3p	1.9	-2.0
Honolulu County	thous.	September	14.7p	2.4	-1.7
Maui County	thous.	September	4.9p	2.1	-3.0
Hawaii County	thous.	September	3.2p	-1.6	0
Kauai County	thous.	September	1.6p	3.2	-5.9
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	September	75.1p	-0.1	1.1
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	September	30.3p	-0.8	2.0
[illegible]	thous.	September	10.9p	0.5	-4.0
[illegible]	thous.	September	19.5p	-1.5	5.7
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	September	38.9p	-7.5	-0.6
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	September	12.6p	-27.0	-3.4
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	September	13.76p	7.3	14.9
Average Weekly Hours	hours	September	32.6p	-14.9	-7.9
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	September	7.89p	4.2	13.0
Average Weekly Hours	hours	September	37.1p	-2.9	-1.6
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	September	10.17p	0.3	8.1
Average Weekly Hours	hours	September	43.3p	0.2	-3.3
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	September	6.52p	7.2	15.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	September	31.0p	-7.2	-6.6
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	September	209.58p	-4.6	14.1
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	September	6.16p	6.3	11.6
Average Weekly Hours	hours	September	32.9p	-0.9	8.6
HIRED FARM WORKERS[1]					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	July	n.a.		
Average Weekly Hours	hours	July	n.a.		

p = preliminary

[1] The hours and earnings for hired farm workers is based on a survey taken once every January, April, July, and October.

the decline this year in sales of Japanese cars, 3 out of the 4 topselling cars on Oahu were Japanese makes.

Sales of Volkswagen, the only European car sold in much volume in Hawaii, have slipped badly the past couple years and the decline has continued into 1981. Through August, VW sales were down a third relative to the 1980 pace. Sales of all other European makes combined were essentially unchanged from 1980.

The table below shows the 10 sales leaders in the Oahu car market so far this year along with counts of the number of passenger vehicles they've sold.

Oahu Car Sales
(Jan.-Aug. 1981)

1. Toyota	3,319	6. Mazda	1,777
2. Ford	2,715	7. Mercury	1,355
3. Honda	2,556	8. Buick	841
4. Datsun	2,065	9. Subaru	829
5. Chevrolet	1,932	10. Volkswagen	808

Unemployment Insurance

Along with Hawaii's higher unemployment rate this year, an average 5.4% for the first nine months versus 5.0% for the same period last year, more people are drawing unemployment insurance. Through August there were an average 11,890 persons drawing unemployment, 19.4% more than the 9,960 last year. When September is included in the comparison—in September 1980 there was a carpenter's strike which ballooned the count for that one month by several thousand—1981 is still ahead with an average 12,000 persons collecting benefits in the first nine months compared to 10,800 one year earlier. Benefit payments through September totaled $49 million, 38% more than in the first nine months of 1980.

Although the number of persons drawing benefits and the total benefit amount paid out from the fund are both up rather dramatically in 1981, the number of claims is not. Through August there were only 2% more claims filed by Hawaii residents. This means that rather than an increase in the number of people applying for unemployment payments, what's happened is that those who are on unemployment are drawing benefits longer—an accurate indicator that general economic conditions are very flat.

Total Personal Income

Hawaii has not been spared the effects of the latest national recession. In fact, personal income figures show Hawaii more heavily hit in the second quarter than most other states. Locally, total personal income rose a paltry 1.6%, 6.7% at an annual rate, well below most measures of inflation. Nationally the increase in total personal income averaged 8.6%. On a state-by-state basis, Hawaii's increase ranked 35th.

Had it not been for a big increase in the dividends, interest, and rent category, shored up by the high interest rates, Hawaii's performance would have been much worse. This component rose 18.1% at an annual rate, matching the increase at the national level, and accounted for 39% of Hawaii's TPI gain.

The weakness in Hawaii's second quarter personal income was in wage and salary disbursements which comprise the bulk—two thirds—of total personal income. They increased a mere 3.4% at an annual rate. Nationally the increase was 6.6%. Declines were recorded in the construction and manufacturing industries, in trade, and in state and local government. The only very strong sectors were farming and the finance, insurance, and real estate sector.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT weekly average	number	September	12,824	1.2	-26.4
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	September	7,032	20.8	-36.5
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	September	399	7.8	21.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	September	5,555	-3.9	-3.4
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance	no. persons	September	72,525	0.4	2.2
Services	no. cases	3rd Qtr. 1981	9,567	-23.5	-28.2
Medical	no. patients	September	49,613	3.2	-0.3
Food Stamps	no. persons	August	105,844	1.6	0.9
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	September	9,737	0.6	3.4
Services	thous. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	4,680	-15.8	7.4
Medical	thous. $	September	11,112	2.7	26.8
Food Stamps	thous. $	August	6,055	-0.4	18.8

[1] Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	1,056,500p		0.4
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	989,000e		2.0
C & C of Honolulu	number	July 1, 1981	779,100e		1.7
Maui County	number	July 1, 1981	74,100e		3.5
Hawaii County	number	July 1, 1981	95,600e		3.0
Kauai County	number	July 1, 1981	40,200e		2.3
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	912,000p		2.2
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	61,019		5.4*
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	48,813		8.7*
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	12,206		-5.8*
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	64,023		0.8*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total ending October 1981	6,505		14.6
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	10,221	1.6	11.9
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	7,774	1.0	10.2
Manufacturing	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	456	1.3	15.7
Construction & Mining	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	637	2.3	17.5
Wholesale	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	333	-0.3	2.5
Retail	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	910	0.8	8.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	664	3.3	21.2
Trans., Comm. & Util.	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	760	1.9	10.8
Services	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	1,539	1.5	5.2
Farm & Other	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	258	4.0	4.5
Federal Civilian	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	679	1.8	15.9
Federal Military	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	704	2.5	12.3
State & Local	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	833	-0.7	4.5
Property Income:					
Dividends, Interest, Rents	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	1,570	4.2	16.1
[illegible]	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	878	3.2	20.9
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1980	10,101r		10.6
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1979	9,573		9.5
Maui County	dollars	1979	8,399		10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1979	7,760		8.7
Kauai County	dollars	1979	7,762		8.6

e = estimated
p = preliminary
r = revised

*Compared to July 1, 1979

**Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates

[1] These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes

[2] Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS*	1967 = 100	September	130.1	-2.7	-3.2
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	tril. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	2.96r	2.6	12.1
In 1972 Dollars	tril. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	1,513r	0.2	2.8
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	September	2,460.6p	0.8	11.6
RETAIL SALES*	mil. $	September	88,838	0.4	10.2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967 = 100	September	152.1p	-0.8	5.3
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	August	47,846.3	3.8	23.3
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	August	189.9	4.1	40.3
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	September	972.7	1.2	10.8
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	October	18.54p	-7.7	34.4
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	August	322,867	0.9	6.8
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	August	231.0p	-1.6	6.0
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967 = 100	July	299.5	3.0[1]	10.6
Apts, Hotel, Office Bldgs	1967 = 100	July	301.9	3.2[1]	10.5
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	September	98,270	-0.7	1.1
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	September	7,966	4.0	2.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	September	7.5	4.2	1.4
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967 = 100	September	279.1	0.9	10.8
All Urban Consumers	1967 = 100	September	279.3	1.0	11.0
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967 = 100	September	272.3	0.2	7.8
All Commodities	1967 = 100	September	295.5	-0.2	7.6

p = preliminary

[1] Compared to May, 1981.

*Seasonally adjusted.

**Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

First Hawaiian Bank
Established 1858
Member FDIC

Economic Indicators

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A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *December 1981*

Hawaii's Food Supply

Hawaii was of course totally self-sufficient in food in the days before Captain Cook, but following the arrival of foreigners, the development of commerce, and the huge increases in population during this century, the percentages of food supplied locally have been sliding downhill until today we provide only 20 percent of our own food.

This isn't necessarily bad, although government agencies and the community in general have given much attention to the concept of Hawaii's becoming more self-sufficient in food. It is true that there isn't much we eat that from a physical or cultural viewpoint couldn't be produced in Hawaii, and there is a good deal of agricultural land not in cultivation that could (at least in theory) be made available to grow more of what we need to eat. Unfortunately, the difference between simply being able to grow or produce something and being able to grow or produce it economically at a better price than some overseas competitor is very great.

Why we don't produce more of our own food is a complicated question and the answer differs from item to item. For example, the problems of the cattle rancher producing beef for the local market are quite different in both kind and degree from the problems of the taro farmer or tomato grower. However, the analyses we have made of this subject lead us to the generalization that most of the problems are encompassed, in one degree or another, in the following list of disadvantages of trying to produce food for the market in Hawaii: high price of land, high taxes, high cost of imported materials and equipment, high cost of local transportation and energy, high risks of raising produce for Hawaii's small and easily-flooded market, inability to compete with the economies of scale of large Mainland farms, and extremely difficult problems of pest and disease control. As a result, most foods can be produced elsewhere more economically, shipped to Hawaii, and still sell at prices that would be totally unprofitable for local farmers.

The food items in which we are least able to compete with overseas suppliers (and hence have to import practically 100 percent of our needs) are cereal and bakery products; cured pork and luncheon meats; butter, cheese and ice cream; canned and dried fruits; processed vegetables; candy and other sweets; beverages; and miscellaneous processed foods such as soups, condiments, baby foods, etc. It is true that some of these items are processed locally (e.g., bakery products, candies, beverages, ice cream) but most of the ingredients are shipped in; and it is also true that we do produce a few items in this list like canned pineapple and macadamia nuts, but these constitute fractional percentages of our food budget. These groups of foods which are almost entirely imported account for 43.7 percent of the budget of Hawaiian residents for food to be consumed at home.

At the other extreme are a group of foods which we produce in such quantity and so efficiently that practically none are imported—in these we are totally self-sufficient. Leading the list would be sugar (the last imports being during the long sugar strike in 1958) with the other items being the fresh dairy products of milk, cream, yogurt, sour cream, and cottage cheese. These items account for 7.3 percent of our food budget.

The items that constitute the remaining 49 percent of our food budget are produced both in Hawaii and imported from overseas. How much is produced locally and how much is imported varies from time to time for the same item and differs rather considerably from item to item. The figures for these food items for both 1963 and 1980 are shown in the table below.

	1963		1980	
	Local	Imports	Local	Imports
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Beef and veal	51.4	48.6	30.5	69.5
Pork—fresh and sausage	40.9	59.1	23.0	77.0
Poultry	33.7	66.3	8.4	91.6
Seafood	49.0	51.0	25.0	75.0
Eggs	92.4	7.6	88.7	11.3
Fresh fruits and fruit juices	39.6	60.4	23.2	76.8
Fresh vegetables	47.3	52.7	39.7	60.3

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	October	299,825p	6.5	4.7
	number	Jan.-Oct.	3,276,887p	......	−0.1
Westbound	number	October	230,390p	13.3	3.2
	number	Jan.-Oct.	2,491,119p	......	−2.4
Eastbound	number	October	69,435p	−11.4	9.9
	number	Jan.-Oct.	785,768p	......	7.8
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	October	73,891p	5.5	0.8
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	October	9.9	−4.8	−2.9
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	October	17,022	−7.5	−9.2
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	October	58,221	32.4	−9.0
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	October	105,843p	17.0	0.3
	number	Jan.-Oct.	1,132,972p	......	−2.7
Hawaii	number	October	51,944p	17.9	−9.6
	number	Jan.-Oct.	541,280p	......	−16.9
Kauai	number	October	60,310p	15.5	−4.1
	number	Jan.-Oct.	617,888p	......	−7.5
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	October	57,239	1.3	2.8
Oahu	number	October	33,480	−0.3	−2.1
Waikiki	number	October	28,986	−0.4	−4.3
Maui (includes 11 on Lanai)	number	October	10,782	0.7	8.2
Molokai	number	October	537	−0.4	−3.8
Hawaii	number	October	7,219	5.2	14.6
Kauai	number	October	5,221	8.1	10.9
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	October	n.a.	......	......
Oahu	percent	October	69.8	−8.6	1.9
Maui	percent	October	n.a.	......	......
Hawaii	percent	October	47.2	11.3	−4.5
Kauai	percent	October	64.9	13.1	−7.0
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	377.0	10.2	10.0
Military Payroll	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	155.0	5.0	17.6
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	122.1	15.0	7.4
Local Purchase	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	103.6	13.1	2.7
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan.-Nov.			
N.Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	November	326.80	4.3	−58.5
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	146.1	......	−4.3
FRESH	thous. lbs	Jan.-Oct.	195,241	......	14.7
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised): All items	1967=100	October	259.1	1.0[3]	11.0
All Urban Consumers: All items	1967=100	October	259.3	1.1[3]	10.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	October	580.5	0.7	−1.6
GAS SALES	thous. therms	October	3,702	−4.4	−6.0
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	October	725	0.2	2.4

Business Activity

Readers who use the data which appear on these statistical pages will be pleasantly surprised to find the tax base figures on business transactions in Hawaii far more complete and up to date than at any time in the last four and a half years. These valuable data, which give us a very good fix on the volume of business done in each of some 13 different industrial categories in the state, are now coming out promptly within a month after the month in which the tax is paid. Our thanks go out to George Freitas and Wally Aoki, director and deputy director respectively of the State Tax Office, for the reorganization procedures they have initiated recently in order to achieve this result.

And now that we have the statistics, assuming that they are an accurate reflection of what's actually happening, we see that local business has not really been faring so badly after all. Despite the second year of decline in tourism and a weaker job picture, the Tax Department shows gross business receipts through September up 11.8%, and ahead of the 10.6% inflation rate.

Retail sales were up 14.1% through September, somewhat surprising in light of reports generally circulating in the media today telling of the woes of retailers. Undoubtedly, some of the increase in retail sales is due to higher gasoline prices with the decontrol of oil prices at the beginning of the year, but that would account for at most only about 1 or 2 percent of the gain.

Wholesale sales have taken a quantum leap this year, far surpassing the gain in retailing, indicating a substantial inventory backlog. Through September, wholesale sales gained 27% relative to 1980. The same sort of trend

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	September	145.0	9.0	3.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Sept.	1,231.9	......	1.9
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	384,654	......	−16.0
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	213,955	......	1.1
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	98,522	......	−32.9
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	67,703	......	−32.7
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	35,699	......	−48.5
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Aug.	1,821	......	−32.2
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Oct.	631	......	−49.0
Maui County	number	Jan.-Aug.	299	......	−47.7
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Oct.	897	......	−12.1
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Oct.	290	......	−8.2
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Aug.	3,112	......	−24.9
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Oct.	1,878	......	−6.7
Maui County	number	Jan.-Aug.	1,007	......	−22.3
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Oct.	293	......	−60.4
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Oct.	118	......	−85.0
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	243,343	......	−2.9
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	196,278	......	−9.5
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Aug.	20,356	......	−39.1
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	59,927	......	76.3
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	17,423	......	−44.6
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	380,523	......	68.6
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	172,237	......	194.6
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	141,271	......	18.3
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	67,014	......	40.2
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	337,792	......	105.7
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	8,887	......	−50.3
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	18,028	......	−45.0
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	15,816	......	46.3
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	November	299.9	0.8	3.9
HIGH-RISE	1967=100	November	320.8	1.7	7.2
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	September	1,674.0	−0.3	0.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Sept.	16,214.7	......	11.8
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	September	50.2	0.5	−6.4
	mil. $	Jan.-Sept.	491.3	......	1.0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	September	16.0	41.2	−1.9
	mil. $	Jan.-Sept.	134.6	......	33.4
RETAILING	mil. $	September	562.2	−12.5	6.1
	mil. $	Jan.-Sept.	5,521.4	......	14.1
WHOLESALING	mil. $	September	415.0	2.1	5.2
	mil. $	Jan.-Sept.	4,524.3	......	27.0
SERVICES	mil. $	September	358.5	15.7	−2.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Sept.	3,120.8	......	6.3
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	September	2,177	9.5	−2.9

n.a. = *not available.*
p = *preliminary.*
[1] *Estimated Westbound.*
[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*
[3] *Compared to August, 1981.*

finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	October 31	4,644.1	2.0	9.8
Honolulu County	mil. $	October 31	3,860.9	2.6	11.9
Maui County	mil. $	October 31	272.3	−1.1	−1.8
Hawaii County	mil. $	October 31	342.5	−0.9	−1.5
Kauai County	mil. $	October 31	168.3	−1.4	10.9
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	October 31	1,030.4	−2.6	−16.2
Honolulu County	mil. $	October 31	877.9	−2.0	−14.9
Maui County	mil. $	October 31	58.2	−3.5	−30.4
Hawaii County	mil. $	October 31	65.4	−8.7	−22.1
Kauai County	mil. $	October 31	29.0	−4.7	−7.5
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	October	8,045.5	2.3	10.1
Honolulu County	mil. $	October	7,469.2	2.4	12.1
Maui County	mil. $	October	236.7	−0.9	−13.9
Hawaii County	mil. $	October	246.4	2.6	−8.1
Kauai County	mil. $	October	93.2	−0.1	−5.3
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	October	92.47	6.1	29.8
Honolulu County	annual rate	October	101.09	5.6	30.1
Maui County	annual rate	October	47.95	9.3	20.8
Hawaii County	annual rate	October	43.17	9.0	14.6
Kauai County	annual rate	October	37.67	2.8	4.0
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS[1]					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	October	96,088	−16.1	−2.0
	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	1,108,511		5.4
Honolulu County	thous. $	October	84,483	−16.1	−1.2
	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	964,571		5.6
Maui County	thous. $	October	4,349	−8.4	−15.4
	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	56,058		4.0
Hawaii County	thous. $	October	4,666	−26.2	−10.2
	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	61,263		5.5
Kauai County	thous. $	October	2,589	15.8	13.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	26,620		2.5

[1] *Excludes property taxes which were formerly collected by the State but are now collected by the Counties.*

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	October	409.2p	2.0	3.4
Employment	thous.	October	386.5p	1.7	2.9
Unemployment	thous.	October	22.7p	7.3	12.9
Unemployment Rate	percent	October	5.6p	5.7	9.8
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	October	319.4p	1.7	3.2
Employment	thous.	October	302.8p	1.4	2.8
Unemployment	thous.	October	16.6p	6.8	10.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	October	5.2p	4.0	6.1
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	October	34.3p	3.6	4.4
Employment	thous.	October	32.2p	3.2	4.0
Unemployment	thous.	October	2.1p	10.3	7.5
Unemployment Rate	percent	October	6.3p	6.8	5.0
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	October	36.9p	1.8	3.6
Employment	thous.	October	34.1p	1.3	2.4
Unemployment	thous.	October	2.8p	7.5	21.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	October	7.7p	5.5	16.7
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	October	18.5p	5.4	5.4
Employment	thous.	October	17.3p	5.2	3.6
Unemployment	thous.	October	1.1p	15.0	43.8
Unemployment Rate	percent	October	6.2p	6.9	37.8
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
[illegible]	thous.	October	438.8p	1.0	−0.4
SUGAR	thous.	October	9.3p	0	3.4
PINEAPPLE	thous.	October	3.4p	−25.6	−11.8
[illegible]					
[illegible]	thous.	October	16.2p	0.6	−0.6
[illegible]	thous.	October	4.3p	−3.4	−2.3
[illegible]	thous.	October	11.9p	2.1	0
[illegible]	thous.	October	3.0p	1.7	1.7
[illegible]					
[illegible]	thous.	October	8.9p	4.7	−1.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	October	21.9p	−0.9	−4.4
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	October	21.3p	−0.9	−1.4
COMMUNICATION	thous.	October	7.4p	−0.7	1.4
UTILITIES	thous.	October	2.6p	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	October	86.3p	0	−0.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	October	18.4p	−0.5	−0.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	October	32.0p	−0.6	−1.2
[illegible]	thous.	October	24.2p	−1.6	−3.6
[illegible]	thous.	October	14.1p	−4.4	−7.5
[illegible]	thous.	October	5.3p	3.9	2.9
[illegible]	thous.	October	3.0p	1.7	1.7
[illegible]	thous.	October	1.9p	2.8	2.8
[illegible]	thous.	October	75.0p	−0.5	1.1
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	October	30.9p	1.6	3.5
[illegible]	thous.	October	11.0p	0.9	−0.9
[illegible]	thous.	October	19.9p	2.1	6.1
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	October	44.7p	14.8	−0.1
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	October	12.5p	−1.2	−4.6
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	October	13.75p	−0.1	13.3
Average Weekly Hours	hours	October	32.0p	−1.8	−8.3
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	October	7.80p	−1.1	10.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	October	39.3p	5.9	0.8
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	October	10.26p	0.9	8.5
Average Weekly Hours	hours	October	43.1p	−0.5	−4.0
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	October	6.13p	−6.0	9.7
Average Weekly Hours	hours	October	33.1p	0.3	0.3
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	October	212.01p	1.2	15.7
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	October	6.01p	−2.4	8.9
Average Weekly Hours	hours	October	32.9p	0	9.7
HIRED FARM WORKERS[1]					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	October	n.a.		
Average Weekly Hours	hours	October	n.a.		

p = *preliminary*

[1] *The hours and earnings for hired farm workers is based on a survey taken once every January, April, July, and October.*

is occurring on the Mainland—retail sales lagging wholesale sales, resulting in mounting inventories.

The other tax base numbers were not quite so surprising. Service sales advanced 6.3% through September, not unreasonable for a weak economy. Sales in diversified agriculture soared 33.4% but that reflects a rebound from a very depressed 1980 when unusually bad weather resulted in an 18.8% decline in total farm sales. Construction put in place increased 1.9%, a drop in real terms, as high interest rates and a weak economy have taken their toll on this industry. And diversified manufacturing increased a mere 1%, in large part reflective of reduced demand for construction materials.

Consumer Prices

Locally, inflation has slowed considerably in recent months. Between April and October the Honolulu Consumer Price Index increased at an annual rate of 7.6%, a vast improvement over the galloping rate of 18.7% recorded in the first four months of the year. Because of the steep increases early in the year, the increase over a 12-month span still remains in double-digit territory, and will likely end the year that way. The October 1981 CPI was 10.5% ahead of October 1980.

The most recent increase in the CPI between August and October 1981, was 1.1%, 6.5% at an annual rate. This increase was below the average nationally of 7.6%, at an annual rate. Locally, prices for food, housing and transportation, the weightier CPI components, rose more slowly than at the national level. Housing costs rose 0.4%, food was up 0.8%, and transportation increased 0.5%. The 2% increase in medical care costs just about matched the average increase nationally, but costs for clothing, up 3.1%, entertainment up 4.1%, and other goods and services, up 4.7%, rose more rapidly than at the national level.

Government Contracts

Government contracts hit a record $110 million in November, the first time that government contracts in Hawaii have even come close to the $100 million mark. The record month resulted from $86 million in contracts for the modernization of Tripler Army Hospital.

The previous March was a big month too with $73.6 million in contracts awarded, close to the record at that time of $74.3 million set in March 1976. Contracts of $28 million for the new State Judiciary Complex at Punchbowl and Halekauwila streets and $29 million for the H-1 interchange at Puuloa were responsible for the March bulge.

Another big month is in store for government contracts with the contract for the Barbers Point deep-draft harbor soon to be awarded, a project that will run around $50 million.

For once the desire of government officials to time public contracts so that they take up the slack when activity in the private building sector is lagging, seems to be working. Private sector construction in Hawaii is in the doldrums this year while government contracts are up tremendously—through November public projects were ahead 68.6%. Hefty increases have been recorded at all levels of government.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	October	12,052	−6.0	−11.9
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	October	6,393	−9.1	20.9
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	October	317	−20.6	32.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	October	5,737	3.3	−7.1
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance	no. persons	October	69,604p	−4.0	−3.0
Services	no. cases	3rd Qtr. 1981	9,567	−23.5	−28.2
Medical	no. patients	October	56,525	13.9	−1.6
Food Stamps	no. persons	October	101,929	3.1	−4.5
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	October	9,435p	−3.1	2.8
Services	thous. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	4,680	−15.8	7.4
Medical	thous. $	October	13,084	17.7	12.4
Food Stamps	thous. $	October	5,844	−3.5	11.6

[1] *Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.*

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	1,056,500p		0.4
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	989,000e		2.0
C & C of Honolulu	number	July 1, 1981	779,100e		1.7
Maui County	number	July 1, 1981	74,100e		3.5
Hawaii County	number	July 1, 1981	95,600e		3.0
Kauai County	number	July 1, 1981	40,200e		2.3
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	912,000p		2.2
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	61,019		5.4*
Ashore	number	April 1, 1980	48,813		8.7*
Afloat	number	April 1, 1980	12,206		−5.8*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	April 1, 1980	64,023		−0.8*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total for period ending 11/81	6,496		12.3
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	10,221	1.6	11.9
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	7,774	1.0	10.2
Manufacturing	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	456	−1.3	15.7
Construction & Mining	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	637	−2.3	17.5
Wholesale	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	333	−0.3	2.5
Retail	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	910	0.8	8.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	664	3.3	21.2
Trans., Comm., & Util.	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	760	1.9	10.8
Services	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	1,539	1.5	5.2
Farm & Other	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	258	4.0	4.5
Federal Civilian	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	679	1.8	15.9
Federal Military	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	704	2.5	12.3
State & Local	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	833	−0.7	4.5
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	1,570	4.2	16.1
Transfer Payments (Less [illegible] Personal Contributions for Social Ins. [illegible])	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	878	3.2	20.9
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1980	10,101r		10.6
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1979	9,573		9.5
Maui County	dollars	1979	8,399		10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1979	7,760		8.7
Kauai County	dollars	1979	7,762		8.6

e = *estimated*

p = *preliminary*

r = *revised*

**Compared to July 1, 1979.*

***Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

[1] *These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.*

[2] *Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.*

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS*	1967 = 100	October	128.1	−1.8	−5.1
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	tril. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	2,956.6	2.5	12.1
In 1972 Dollars	tril. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	1,512.8	0.2	2.8
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	October	2,476.7p	0.6	10.8
RETAIL SALES*	mil. $	October	87,179p	−1.5	6.9
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967 = 100	October	149.5p	−0.6	2.6
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	September	48,093.8	0.5	22.8
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	September	191.6	0.9	41.6
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	October	983.0	0.7	10.7
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	November	16.84	−8.7	4.9
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	September	3[illegible]5,686	0.9	7.4
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	September	231.6	−0.4	3.1
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967 = 100	July	299.5	3.0[1]	10.6
Apts., Hotel, Office Bldgs.	1967 = 100	July	301.9	3.3[1]	10.6
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	October	98,217	0	1.0
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	October	8,520	7.0	7.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	October	8.0	6.7	5.3
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967 = 100	October	279.7	0.2	10.1
All Urban Consumers	1967 = 100	October	279.9	0.2	10.2
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967 = 100	October	273.8	0.6	7.4
All Commodities	1967 = 100	October	296.0	0.2	6.6

p = *preliminary.*

[1] *Compared to May, 1981.*

**Seasonally adjusted.*

***Seasonally adjusted annual rate.*

First Hawaiian Bank

Established 1858
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Economic Indicators

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A Monthly Report by the Research Division   Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President   Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President   January, 1982

Burning Up a Million Dollars a Week

A standard question years ago was: What would you do if you had a million dollars? Today's version of that question is: What would the residents of Oahu do if they had an extra million dollars income per week, or $52 million per year? Among other things,

a) they could keep the entire state sugar industry alive, because that is about what the industry will go in the red this year,

b) they could triple the size of the police department by adding 3,500 more policemen,

c) they could buy 26,000 more solar water heaters every year,

d) they could fill their gas tanks 3 million times, or buy an additional 63,000,000 quarts of milk per annum,

e) they could buy over a million airline tickets each year to one of the Neighbor Islands at today's bargain rates,

f) they could ship the money off annually to one of the rich OPEC countries.

There are hundreds of other alternative ways to spend that amount of money, but surely the absolute worst is the last one—shipping it off to one of the rich OPEC countries. Yet that is in effect what several groups in Hawaii want us to do. If Hawaii were so incredibly prosperous that money meant nothing to us, that would be one thing, but with most of Hawaii's families struggling to make ends meet in these days of inflation/recession, it makes no sense at all.

What we are talking about, of course, is whether the Kahe electric generating plant of Hawaiian Electric Co. should burn cheap oil that has two percent of sulfur in it, or whether it should burn very expensive oil with less sulfur (costing about $1 million dollars **more** per week). The argument for burning the cheaper oil is of course that it will save the residents of Oahu about $1 million a week in electric bills. The argument for burning the more expensive oil is that there will be less pollution in the air.

The pollution argument would make sense if the geography and wind conditions on Oahu were similar to Los Angeles which, with hills surrounding it on three sides, with a secondary inversion layer putting an umbrella over the city, and with most winds being from the ocean instead of out to sea, the pollutants in the air accumulate and create that terrible, eye-burning, lung-contaminating chemical mixture called smog.

But Oahu's geography and wind conditions are totally different. From 70 percent to 90 percent of the year trade winds blow in from the northeast and immediately carry all the exhaust from Kahe's leeward stacks out to sea in the direction of Johnston Island, the first bit of land to the southwest of Oahu and 820 miles away. Of course the stack emission never reaches Johnston Island because it drifts down into the ocean where its chemical content is absorbed with no adverse effect on the quality of the seawater or on its inhabitants.

When in the fall of 1980 the Federal Environmental Protection Agency banned the use of 2 percent sulfur oil at Kahe and mandated the use of ½ percent sulfur oil, it was doing so without adequate consideration of the geography and the wind conditions on Oahu—which is 5,000 miles from Washington in distance and a million miles away in understanding of local conditions. Since the natural tendency in Washington is to apply all federal regulations uniformly throughout the entire country, it has always been a problem for island areas like Hawaii and Guam to avoid the application of laws and regulations that make no sense for those areas—like getting Hawaii exempted from the requirement that new power plants have to burn coal, or getting Hawaii exempted from the VA and FHA prohibition on making mortgage loans for homes on leased land, or getting Hawaii with its different ethnic composition exempted from the Mainland definition of minority groups, etc., etc. Referring specifically to the issue of air pollution, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources a couple of years ago said: "The Clean Air Act is a prime example of legislation which offers virtually no benefit to small islands located in the Trades, but which places severe demands on the local economies in achieving compliance."

In the case of the Kahe plant, the Environmental Protection Agency clamped a requirement on Hawaiian Electric Co. that it convert its Kahe plant from 2 percent sulfur oil to ½ percent sulfur oil in the fall of 1980—at a cost of some $50 million to $60 million a year to Oahu consumers. After a year of discussion the EPA admitted in the fall of 1981 that this requirement might not be necessary because of the geographic and wind conditions at Kahe, and agreed to lift the requirement subject to a careful monitoring of emission-impact over the next two years. Should this monitoring show that the burning of 2 percent sulfur oil is in any way a violation of the federal pure air standards, the plant will either have to go back to low sulfur oil or install seawater scrubbers at the plant to reduce the sulfur level.

That seems to us to be fair enough protection particularly in light of the fact that the Kahe plant burned high-sulfur oil for 17 years prior to the fall of 1980 with apparently no deleterious effects on anybody or anything, even though its stacks at that time were much lower than they are now. We hope for the sake of the economy of Oahu and its 230,200 households that the EPA order lifting the requirement will be finally issued after a public hearing that is scheduled for February 11, 1982 in the State Capitol Auditorium at 9:30 a.m.

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	November	292,280	−2.5	−2.6
	number	Jan.-Nov.	3,569,167	......	−0.3
Westbound	number	November	220,200	−4.4	−2.6
	number	Jan.-Nov.	2,711,319	......	−2.4
Eastbound	number	November	72,080	3.8	−2.3
	number	Jan.-Nov.	857,848	......	6.8
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	November	75,366	2.0	0.3
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	no. of days	November	10.3	4.0	3.0
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	November	14,031	−17.6	−34.6
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	November	51,422	−11.7	0.6
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS					
Maui	number	November	101,051	−4.5	−1.9
	number	Jan.-Nov.	1,234,023	......	−2.7
Hawaii	number	November	50,936	−1.9	−1.4
	number	Jan.-Nov.	592,216	......	−15.7
Kauai	number	November	55,778	−7.5	3.5
	number	Jan.-Nov.	673,666	......	−6.6
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	October	57,239	1.3	2.8
Oahu	number	October	33,480	−0.3	−2.1
Waikiki	number	October	28,986	−0.4	−4.3
Maui (includes Lanai)	number	October	10,782	0.7	8.2
Molokai	number	October	537	−0.4	−3.8
Hawaii	number	October	7,219	5.2	14.6
Kauai	number	October	5,221	8.1	10.9
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	November	63.2	−5.3	−5.7
Oahu	percent	November	68.9	−1.3	−3.6
Maui	percent	November	66.8	−11.5	−3.3
Hawaii	percent	November	44.5	−3.7	−10.1
Kauai	percent	November	51.7	−18.1	−14.5
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	377.0	10.2	10.0
Military Payroll	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	155.0	5.0	17.6
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	122.1	15.0	7.4
Local Purchases	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	103.6	13.1	2.7
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan.-Dec.	1,048	......	2.4
N.Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$ ton	December	342.74	4.9	−43.6
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	154.4	......	−6.3
FRESH	thous. lbs.	Jan.-Nov.	212,632	......	14.2
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All Items	1967=100	October	259.1	1.0[3]	11.0
All Urban Consumers, All Items	1967=100	October	259.3	1.1[3]	10.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	November	548.8	−5.5	−1.8
GAS SALES	thous. therms	November	3,989	7.8	−3.3
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	November	726	0.2	2.3

p = *preliminary.*

[1] *Estimated Westbound.*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to August, 1981.*

Hotel Occupancy

With this issue we are switching over from carrying a mixture of occupancy figures—some prepared by the Hawaii Visitors Bureau (HVB) and some prepared by Pannell Kerr Forster—to entirely Pannell Kerr Forster (PKF) figures. The HVB has discontinued its occupancy rate survey due to declining participation involving some of Hawaii's major hotel operators. The HVB occupancies we carried were for the Neighbor Islands. PKF occupancies for the Neighbor Islands generally run higher for Kauai and Maui than HVB's and lower for the Big Island.

Survey techniques differed. For one thing, HVB attempted to survey all properties whereas PKF conducts a sample survey. For another thing, condominium occupancies were given more weight in the HVB survey. The latest Visitor Plant Inventory shows that 24.8% of the total state inventory last October of 57,239 units were condominiums. However, in PKF's November 1981 survey, condominiums accounted for only 13.2% of the units surveyed. Condominiums generally run lower average occupancies—PKF reported 59.6% in November versus 63.7% for hotel properties—which helps to explain why PKF occupancy rates tended to be higher for Maui and Kauai than did HVB's since these two islands have the highest concentrations of condominium rentals. On Maui condos represented 46.6% of the available inventory last year. For Kauai it was 35.1%. The figures for Oahu—17.1%—and the Big Island—20.3%—were much lower.

We don't mean to imply that the PKF survey is inadequate. Quite the contrary, in November the survey encompassed 91 properties and 27,073 units, 47% of the state's inventory of visitor units.

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	October	133.4	−8.0	22.4
	mil. $	Jan.-Oct.	1,365.4	......	3.6
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	404,623	......	−22.6
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	220,015	......	−19.1
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	100,605	......	−43.1
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	70,723	......	−32.0
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	41,368	......	−44.7
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Sept.	1,998	......	−33.2
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Nov.	659	......	−53.0
Maui County	number	Jan.-Sept.	328	......	−50.3
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Nov.	968	......	−11.1
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Dec.	353	......	−6.4
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Sept.	3,225	......	−32.1
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Nov.	1,902	......	−30.6
Maui County	number	Jan.-Sept.	1,007	......	−33.0
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Nov.	293	......	−60.4
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Dec.	120	......	−84.9
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	261,958	......	−6.6
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	210,378	......	−9.4
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Sept.	23,418	......	−32.0
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	61,979	......	76.2
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	25,943	......	−55.5
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	429,160	......	75.6
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	178,255	......	173.7
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	179,779	......	38.3
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	71,126	......	44.3
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	349,846	......	102.1
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	12,887	......	−28.0
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	48,343	......	13.6
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	18,083	......	65.3
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	December	296.3	−1.2	2.9
HIGH RISE	1967=100	December	318.8	−0.6	6.9
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	October	1,760.4	5.2	22.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Oct.	17,975.1	......	12.8
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	October	43.4	−13.4	5.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Oct.	534.8	......	1.3
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	October	13.8	−14.2	−16.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Oct.	148.4	......	26.4
RETAILING	mil. $	October	584.2	3.9	19.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Oct.	6,105.7	......	14.6
WHOLESALING	mil. $	October	508.2	22.4	35.4
	mil. $	Jan.-Oct.	5,032.4	......	27.8
SERVICES	mil. $	October	304.5	−15.1	17.4
	mil. $	Jan.-Oct.	3,425.3	......	7.2
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	October	1,945	−11.1	−22.4

finance - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	November 30	4,722.1	1.7	12.9
Honolulu County	mil. $	November 30	3,918.5	1.5	14.8
Maui County	mil. $	November 30	286.0	5.0	6.3
Hawaii County	mil. $	November 30	346.3	1.1	-0.5
Kauai County	mil. $	November 30	171.4	1.8	12.8
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	November 30	1,102.8	7.0	-8.2
Honolulu County	mil. $	November 30	930.9	6.0	-7.4
Maui County	mil. $	November 30	66.9	15.0	-13.8
Hawaii County	mil. $	November 30	74.2	13.4	-14.1
Kauai County	mil. $	November 30	30.8	6.3	-3.4
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	November	6,777.5	-15.8	8.7
Honolulu County	mil. $	November	6,259.2	-16.2	10.1
Maui County	mil. $	November	211.6	-10.6	-12.8
Hawaii County	mil. $	November	224.5	-8.9	-0.5
Kauai County	mil. $	November	82.2	-11.8	-1.5
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	November	76.25	-17.5	23.9
Honolulu County	annual rate	November	83.05	-17.8	24.0
Maui County	annual rate	November	40.59	-15.3	12.4
Hawaii County	annual rate	November	38.61	-10.6	21.4
Kauai County	annual rate	November	32.99	-12.4	4.2
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS[1]					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	November	94,716	-1.4	17.3
	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	1,203,228		6.3
Honolulu County	thous. $	November	84,679	0.2	19.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	1,049,250		6.6
Maui County	thous. $	November	3,818	-12.2	-10.0
	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	59,876		3.0
Hawaii County	thous. $	November	4,358	-6.6	1.1
	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	65,621		5.2
Kauai County	thous. $	November	1,861	-28.1	17.3
	thous. $	Jan.-Nov.	28,481		3.4

[1] Excludes property taxes which were formerly collected by the State but are now collected by the Counties.

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	November	414.0p	1.2	3.5
Employment	thous.	November	392.0p	1.4	3.2
Unemployment	thous.	November	21.9p	3.5	8.1
Unemployment Rate	percent	November	5.3p	5.4	3.9
C. & C. OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	November	323.3p	1.2	3.2
Employment	thous.	November	307.4p	1.5	3.1
Unemployment	thous.	November	15.9p	-4.2	5.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	November	4.9p	-5.8	2.1
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	November	34.6p	0.6	3.4
Employment	thous.	November	32.5p	0.9	3.3
Unemployment	thous.	November	2.1p	4.7	2.5
Unemployment Rate	percent	November	6.0p	4.8	1.7
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	November	37.1p	0.4	3.9
Employment	thous.	November	34.3p	0.4	2.7
Unemployment	thous.	November	2.8p	1.8	19.1
Unemployment Rate	percent	November	7.6p	1.3	15.2
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	November	19.0p	3.0	8.2
Employment	thous.	November	17.9p	2.9	6.5
Unemployment	thous.	November	1.2p	0	43.8
Unemployment Rate	percent	November	6.1	-1.6	32.6
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL JOBS	thous.	November	442.3p	0.7	0.3
SUGAR (including processing)	thous.	November	9.2p	-0.5	3.4
PINEAPPLE (including processing)	thous.	November	3.7p	10.4	-15.9
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING					
(excluding sugar and pineapple processing)	thous.	November	16.2p	0	1.2
Durable Goods	thous.	November	4.3p	1.2	-2.2
Nondurable Goods	thous.	November	11.9p	0	-0.8
Apparel and Textiles	thous.	November	3.0p	1.7	1.7
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE					
(excluding sugar and pineapple) (farm employment and nurseries)	thous.	November	9.0p	1.1	2.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	November	21.6p	0.9	-6.5
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	November	21.0p	-1.2	2.1
COMMUNICATION	thous.	November	7.3p	0	1.4
UTILITIES	thous.	November	2.6p	1.9	-1.9
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	November	87.0p	0.7	0.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	November	18.4p	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	November	32.2p	0.5	-0.6
HOTELS (STATE)	thous.	November	25.0p	2.0	0
Honolulu County	thous.	November	14.5p	2.8	-3.7
Maui County	thous.	November	5.3p	1.0	1.9
Hawaii County	thous.	November	3.0p	0	1.7
Kauai County	thous.	November	2.2p	0	19.4
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	November	75.0p	0.1	1.6
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	November	30.9p	0.3	3.3
Civilian Agencies	thous.	November	11.0p	-0.5	-1.8
Defense Department	thous.	November	20.0p	1.0	6.4
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	November	46.7p	4.7	0.1
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	November	12.4p	-0.4	-5.0
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	November	13.93p	1.3	12.3
Average Weekly Hours	hours	November	32.8p	2.5	0.3
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	November	7.73p	-0.9	8.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	November	38.7p	-1.5	0.3
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	November	10.38p	1.2	5.9
Average Weekly Hours	hours	November	43.6p	1.2	-3.1
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	November	6.19p	1.0	8.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	November	32.5p	-1.8	-1.8
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	November	231.26p	9.1	16.1
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	November	6.01p	0	7.9
Average Weekly Hours	hours	November	32.8p	-0.3	7.9
HIRED FARM WORKERS[1]					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	November	n.a.		
Average Weekly Hours	hours	November	n.a.		

p = preliminary

[1] The hours and earnings for hired farm workers is based on a survey taken once every January, April, July, and October.

Job Picture

While there were 1,400 fewer jobs reported by Hawaii employers last November than one year earlier, amazingly employment rose by 12,200. We're at a loss to explain that one except to say that the employment count is prepared according to very explicit procedures mandated by the federal government. We have much more faith in the jobs figures.

Suffering the brunt of the job loss was construction where 1,500 fewer jobs were recorded than in November 1980. With reduced demand for construction materials, jobs were also lost in lumber and wood manufacturing and in the manufacture of stone, glass and clay products - down a total of 200. Other big losers were transportation with 400 fewer jobs, retailing down 300, the finance, insurance, and real estate sector down 200, and county government down 700. Pineapple was also down 700 due to seasonal job losses. The impact of these job losses together with smaller losses recorded in other areas would have been greater had it not been for hefty gains in two areas: 1) an increase of 1,200 jobs in the federal defense sector as the government strives to improve U.S. military preparedness, and 2) an increase of 1,200 in other services with gains in medical and miscellaneous business services.

Editor's Comment

When you read the above comments on hotel occupancy and on employment and jobs figures, you realize that most economic statistics are frequently misleading unless you know how they are collected and processed and therefore what they really (in contrast to apparently) mean. That's why we give you these marginal notations on the statistics reproduced in this publication.

Public Assistance

Welfare benefits have dropped substantially since October 1, a result of federal budget trimming efforts which weighed heavily in the area of social programs.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	November	13,819	14.7	17.3
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	November	5,309	-17.0	24.7
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	November	344	8.5	-11.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	November	6,222	8.5	25.2
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance	no. persons	November	68,919p	-1.0	-2.9
Services	no. cases	3rd Qtr. 1981	9,567	-23.5	-28.2
Medical	no. patients	November	48,463	-14.3	-1.0
Food Stamps	no. persons	November	100,666	-1.2	-1.9
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	November	9,370p	-0.7	0.1
Services	thous. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	4,680	-15.8	7.4
Medical	thous. $	November	10,932	16.4	15.1
Food Stamps	thous. $	November	5,634	-3.6	14.6

p = preliminary.

[1] Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	1,056,500p		0.4
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	989,000e		2.0
C. & C. of Honolulu	number	July 1, 1981	779,100e		1.7
Maui County	number	July 1, 1981	74,100e		3.5
Hawaii County	number	July 1, 1981	95,600e		3.0
Kauai County	number	July 1, 1981	40,200e		2.3
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	912,000p		2.2
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	61,521		0.8
Ashore	number	July 1, 1981	46,255		-5.2
Afloat	number	July 1, 1981	15,266		25.1
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	July 1, 1981	64,344		0.5
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total for period ending 12/81	6,570		9.6
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	10,221	1.6	11.9
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	7,774	1.0	10.2
Manufacturing	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	456	-1.3	15.7
Construction & Mining	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	637	-2.3	17.5
Wholesale	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	333	-0.3	2.5
Retail	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	910	0.8	8.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	664	3.3	21.2
Transp., Comm. & Util.	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	760	1.9	10.8
Services	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	1,539	1.5	5.2
Agric. & Other	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	258	4.0	4.5
Federal Civilian	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	679	1.8	15.9
Federal Military	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	704	2.5	12.3
State & Local	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	833	-0.7	4.5
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	1,570	4.2	16.1
Transfer Payments less Personal Contributions for Social Insurance	mil. $	2nd Qtr. 1981	878	3.2	20.9
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE (PER CAPITA)	dollars	1980	10,101 r		10.6
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C. & C. of Honolulu	dollars	1979	9,573		9.5
Maui County	dollars	1979	8,399		10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1979	7,760		8.7
Kauai County	dollars	1979	7,762		8.6

e = estimated

p = preliminary

r = revised

** Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

[1] These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.

[2] Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS*	1967 = 100	November	127.8p	-0.3	-6.4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	tril. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	2,965.0	2.7	12.4
In 1972 Dollars	tril. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	1,515.8	0.4	3.0
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	November	2,488.9	0.6	10.2
RETAIL SALES*	mil. $	November	87,465	0.8	5.7
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967 = 100	November	146.5	-2.1	-1.8
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	October	48,561.5	1.0	23.5
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	October	193.6	1.0	43.2
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	November	1,330.4	0.3	8.7
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	December	15.75	-6.5	-22.6
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	October	326,700	0.3	7.5
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	October	230.8	-1.7	0.8
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967 = 100	September	304.0	1.5[1]	10.4
Apts., Hotel, Office Bldgs.	1967 = 100	September	307.1	1.7[1]	9.7
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	November	98,025	-0.2	0.7
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	November	9,004	5.7	13.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	November	8.4	5.0	12.0
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967 = 100	November	280.4	0.3	9.4
All Urban Consumers	1967 = 100	November	280.7	0.3	9.6
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967 = 100	November	275.2	0.5	7.1
All Commodities	1967 = 100	November	295.5	-0.2	5.9

p = preliminary.

[1] Compared to July, 1981.

*Seasonally adjusted.

**Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

The biggest cutbacks were in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the federal food stamp program, and in Medicaid.

New methods of computing AFDC eligibility based on gross income rather than net income along with other rules changes disqualified some 1,300 cases formerly eligible for AFDC and reduced benefits to 4,000 to 6,000 others. The net effect on our income maintenance series was a drop of 3,300 recipients and a drop of over $1 million in payments during the final quarter of last year.

With respect to the federal food stamp program, some 800 Hawaii families were dropped and benefits to 6,100 others were cut. The recipient count shown in the Economic Indicators in November was 4,500 below what it had been two months earlier and $630,000 less in coupon distributions were made in October and November than in the two immediately preceding months. The rules changes included determining eligibility on the basis of gross rather than net income, barring strikers from benefits, issuing stamps from the day of application rather than for the whole month, eliminating boarders from eligibility, and using all incomes in a household to determine elegibility.

While Medicaid was not spared the budget axe, the effect of the cutbacks on the numbers hasn't shown up yet due to the lapse in time between the rendering of a service and when the claim is finally paid. Physicians are given six months to file.

In the area of services, a big reduction occurred prior to the implementation of federal budget cuts, in the final quarter of the State government's fiscal year. What happened was the money simply ran out. A lot of programs had to be dumped. Hardest hit were POS or purchase order services which DSSH purchases from outside organizations (e.g. private day care services for children of working mothers) rather than services provided internally by the department itself.

First Hawaiian Bank
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Economic Indicators

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A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *February, 1982*

Construction Outlook for 1982

Construction held up surprisingly well in Hawaii in 1981, considering that it was in a state of collapse in most other parts of the country. Building activity was not far off from the 1980 pace, with numerous projects in downtown Honolulu giving the appearance of a boom. But construction is a lagging activity, and even after the economy turns downward it takes time for all the projects in the pipeline to be completed. That was the situation in Hawaii last year. Unseen amid all this flurry of activity was the scarcity of new projects entering the pipeline. This means that there won't be sufficient projects to maintain the building pace of the past few years in 1982, and Hawaii can expect a more dramatic construction decline this year.

This decline will complete the second construction cycle in the past decade. Construction began to grow in volume in the early 1970s, peaking out in 1975 after interest rates climbed into double-digit territory during the long recession of 1974-75. Volume began to increase again in 1978, but so did interest rates which went double-digit in the fall of that year. The prime rate has not only stayed above 10 percent ever since, but has not receded below 15 percent for the past 15 months, slowly strangling construction.

The value of construction put in place for 1981 should finish slightly above that for 1980, having reached $1.5 billion in the first 11 months. This was $45 million more than in the same period of 1980 or up 3 percent. But after adjustment for inflation, the real 1981 value was down 3 percent. So in real terms, construction peaked in 1980, started on a downward curve in 1981, and will continue to decline for most if not all of 1982.

Construction employment confirmed this downtrend last year. The number employed in the industry peaked in February 1980 at 25,350, and has declined since then to 21,100 in December. This is approaching the low levels reached in 1976-1978, during the depths of the last construction downturn.

Pointing to the construction decline in 1982 was the shrinkage in private building permits issued last year. There was a tremendous surge in building permits beginning in 1978 for both residential and nonresidential projects, but both peaked in 1980. With 1981 came successive months of decline, signalling the downturn in building activity that we see for 1982. And based on the lower-than-normal volume of work reported at many architectural firms, it would appear that the construction industry is in for a prolonged period of diminished activity.

Public contracts awarded last year rose substantially but could not counter the drop in private permits. Overall, the value of private permits issued and public contracts awarded was down 14 percent in 1981 (comparisons exclude Maui for November and December of both years), with private permits down 32 percent and public contracts awarded up 76 percent.

The residential portion of private permits suffered the most severely last year with authorizations totaling $457 million, down $247 million or 35 percent from 1980. The number of single-family units authorized was down 37 percent, and multi-family units were down 47 percent. The biggest decline in multi-family unit authorizations occurred on Kauai. Kauai has seen multi-family authorizations drop from 1,169 units in 1979 to 793 units in 1980, and 120 units in 1981. The nonresidential sector, which is made up of hotels, office buildings, shopping centers, warehouses and the like, was down 28 percent statewide for 1981 to $342 million.

Public works contracts awarded in 1981 totaled $429 million for a gain of $185 million and 76 percent over 1980. The biggest gain was in federal contracts which amounted to $178 million compared to $65 million in 1980. The main reason for this big jump was the awarding of the $85 million Tripler Army Hospital contract last year. State contracts awarded last year showed a gain of 38 percent to $180 million, and contracts let by the four counties rose 44 percent to $71 million. The federal sector should again lead in contracts awarded in 1982. Increasing expenditures for the armed forces will inevitably benefit the defense establishment in Hawaii. In addition, the contract for the Barbers Point deep draft harbor will be awarded in 1982. State projects could come to a halt if the Legislature fails to increase the interest rate the State is permitted to pay on bonds for financing construction.

One good thing to come out of the national depression in the industry last year was a sharp moderation in materials prices, and this stability is expected to continue this year due to slack building activity and the decline in inflation generally. The Honolulu construction cost index for materials used in high-rise construction rose a mere 1.5 percent in 1981 compared to an average annual increase of 9.5 percent in the 1970-80 decade. For single-family construction, materials prices actually declined 3.6 percent, the first drop since we started this index in 1965. The average annual increase in the past decade was 8.9 percent. However, labor costs rose 9.8 percent in 1981, the biggest increase in four years.

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
TOURISM					
	number	December	343,911	15.9	-2.6
	number	Jan.-Dec.	3,934,623		0.0
	number	December	255,835	15.8	-4.4
	number	Jan.-Dec.	2,974,791		-2.3
	number	December	88,076	15.9	3.0
	number	Jan.-Dec.	959,832		8.0
	number	December	89,242	18.1	-1.6
	no. of days	December	10.8	4.9	2.9
	number	December	4,954	-64.7	-12.5
	number	December	49,747	-3.5	1.4
	number	December	106,793	5.4	-3.2
	number	Jan.-Dec.	1,344,278		-2.5
	number	December	54,466	6.6	-6.6
	number	Jan.-Dec.	648,382		-14.8
	number	December	55,316	-1.1	-7.6
	number	Jan.-Dec.	730,963		-6.5
	number	October	57,239	1.3	2.8
	number	October	33,480	-0.3	-2.1
	number	October	28,986	-0.4	-4.3
	number	October	10,782	0.7	8.2
	number	October	537	-0.4	-3.8
	number	October	7,219	5.2	14.6
	number	October	5,221	8.1	10.9
	percent	December	62.5	-1.1	1.1
	percent	December	71.4	3.6	3.9
	percent	December	59.2	-11.4	-0.8
	percent	December	37.9	-15.0	-5.5
	percent	December	50.6	-2.1	-6.3
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	377.1	9.2r	10.0
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	155.0	5.0	17.7r
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	122.1	15.0	7.4
	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	100.1r	9.2r	2.8r
SUGAR					
	thous. tons	Jan. 1-Jan. 30	15		20.5
	$/ton	January	363.62	6.1	-38.5
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
	thous. $	Jan.-Nov. 81	165.0		-7.3
	thous. lbs.	Jan.-Dec. 81	230,224		15.1
HONOLULU PRICES					
	1967=100	December	259.3	0.1[3]	9.4
	1967=100	December	258.3	-0.4[3]	9.4
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
	mil. KWH	December	565.8	3.1	-0.7
	thous. therms	December	4,098	2.7	-1.3
	thous.	December	728	0.4	2.3

p = preliminary
r = revised
[1] *Estimated Westbound.*
[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*
[3] *Compared to October, 1981.*

Tourism

Revised statistics from the Hawaii Visitors Bureau transformed 1981 from a negative into a slightly positive visitor year. That's welcome news for an industry that only shortly before was reflecting back on its second consecutive year of decline. The revision added 27,092 more visitors and converted the 26,973 decline into an increase, though marginal, of 119. This is a .003% increase!

The weakness last year was in westbound travel where 71,341 or 2.3% fewer overnight and longer visitors were recorded. Higher air fares and a troubled economy combined to reduce travel from the Mainland U.S. by about 6%, and Canadian traffic dropped back 15% as devaluation of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar made travel to the U.S. much more costly for Canadian residents.

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
	mil. $	November	132.2	-1.0	-2.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov.	1,497.5		3.0
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	433,096		-23.3
	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	226,148		-33.1
	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	115,740		-36.6
	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	73,819		-31.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	41,368		-44.7
	number	Jan.-Oct.	2,177		-33.7
	number	Jan.-Dec.	686		-57.1
	number	Jan.-Oct.	359		-49.3
	number	Jan.-Dec.	1,030		-13.6
	number	Jan.-Dec.	353		-6.4
	number	Jan.-Oct.	3,374		-33.6
	number	Jan.-Dec.	1,911		-42.8
	number	Jan.-Oct.	1,085		-29.6
	number	Jan.-Dec.	293		-60.4
	number	Jan.-Dec.	120		-84.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	299,095		-6.0
	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	228,049		-34.1
	thous. $	Jan.-Oct.	25,467		-28.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	62,637		66.6
	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	25,943		-55.5
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
	thous. $	January	24,082		43.1
	thous. $	January	3,002		-65.0
	thous. $	January	15,522		143.1
	thous. $	January	5,558		197.7
	thous. $	January	22,530		129.3
	thous. $	January	78		-55.9
	thous. $	January	1,401		19.6
	thous. $	January	72		-98.7
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
	1967=100	January	298.3	0.7	4.1
	1967=100	January	319.1	0.1	7.1
BUSINESS SALES					
	mil. $	November	1,630.7	-7.4	0.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov.	19,605.8		11.6
	mil. $	November	50.7	16.8	4.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov.	585.5		1.5
	mil. $	November	10.4	-24.7	10.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov.	158.7		25.2
	mil. $	November	573.9	-1.8	2.8
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov.	6,679.5		13.5
	mil. $	November	430.6	-15.3	-3.6
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov.	5,463.0		24.6
	mil. $	November	333.9	9.7	17.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Nov.	3,759.2		8.1
	number	November	2,682	37.0	-5.8

Eastbound travel increased 8% last year with travelers from Japan comprising the bulk of this component. The HVB estimate of Japanese visitors to Hawaii was 590,000 compared to 570,000 in 1980. That's an increase of 3.5%, a much smaller increase than average for most of the last decade. The deceleration in the Japanese market the past couple of years is largely a result of increased air fares.

But the real strength in Tourism last year stemmed from Hawaii's other foreign visitor markets, although HVB figures tell us little about these visitors since they are not formally surveyed. The non-Japanese portion of eastbound travel increased 16% last year. The most substantial increase numberwise was likely in visitors from Australia, a market roughly the same size as the Canadian market.

European and South Ameri-

finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
[illegible]	mil. $	December 31	4,919.5	4.2	12.1
[illegible]	mil. $	December 31	4,112.4	5.0	14.4
[illegible]	mil. $	December 31	290.5	1.6	4.9
[illegible]	mil. $	December 31	348.2	0.6	3.1
[illegible]	mil. $	December 31	168.4	1.7	7.9
[illegible]	mil. $	December 31	1,211.3	9.8	-8.2
[illegible]	mil. $	December 31	1,034.1	11.1	-6.8
[illegible]	mil. $	December 31	70.5	5.4	14.7
[illegible]	mil. $	December 31	77.0	3.8	-17.1
[illegible]	mil. $	December 31	29.7	3.6	-13.4
[illegible]	mil. $	December	8,042.4	18.7	1.9
[illegible]	mil. $	December	7,433.8	18.8	-0.9
[illegible]	mil. $	December	265.1	29.3	-13.3
[illegible]	mil. $	December	249.8	11.5	10.8
[illegible]	mil. $	December	93.8	14.1	13.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	83.41	9.4	6.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	90.79	9.3	6.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	46.30	14.1	1.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	39.67	2.1	5.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	37.22	12.8	5.2
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS¹					
[illegible]	thous. $	December	102,180	7.8	9.7
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	[illegible]		6.5
[illegible]	thous. $	December	89,083	5.2	11.1
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	1,138,40[illegible]		7.0
[illegible]	thous. $	December	5,441	19.9	12.6
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	64,217		4.1
[illegible]	thous. $	December	5,198	19.3	18.0
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	70,619		5.6
[illegible]	thous. $	December	2,535	36.2	4.7
[illegible]	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	31,016		3.5

¹Excludes property taxes which were formerly collected by the State but are now collected by the Counties.

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	418.8p	1.2	4.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	398.1p	1.5	4.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	20.7p	-5.7	7.8
[illegible]	percent	December	4.9p	7.5	2.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	326.8p	1.1	3.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	311.9p	1.5	4.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	14.9p	6.0	6.8
[illegible]	percent	December	4.6p	6.1	2.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	35.6p	3.2	7.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	33.7p	3.7	8.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	1.9p	4.9	4.9
[illegible]	percent	December	5.5p	4.2	11.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	37.0p	0.1	2.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	34.3p	0.3	1.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	2.7p	3.6	17.4
[illegible]	percent	December	7.3p	3.9	15.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	19.3p	1.0	9.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	18.2p	1.4	8.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	1.1p	-4.3	29.4
[illegible]	percent	December	5.8p	-4.9	20.8
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	447.5p	0.9	0.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	9.0p	2.2	0.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	3.9p	5.4	4.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	16.2p	0.3	-1.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	4.3p	2.3	3.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	12.0p	0.4	1.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	3.0p	1.6	1.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	3.0p	0	2.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	21.1p	1.9	8.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	21.1p	0	5.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	7.4p	[illegible]	1.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	2.9p	1.9	1.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	88.8p	2.1	0.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	39.4p	0	-1.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	32.2p	0.5	0.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	25.8p	3.2	3.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	14.7p	1.0	3.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	6.0p	12.3	16.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	3.0p	1.7	4.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	2.2p	0	19.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	76.6p	0.6	3.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	31.2p	0.8	4.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	11.1p	1.8	3.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	20.1p	0.3	6.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	47.3p	1.2	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	December	12.4p	0.4	6.1
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
[illegible]	dollars	December	13.72p	1.5	10.7
[illegible]	hours	December	38.0p	15.9	-0.8
[illegible]	dollars	December	7.59p	1.8	7.4
[illegible]	hours	December	39.3p	1.6	-3.0
[illegible]	dollars	December	10.39p	0.1	6.0
[illegible]	hours	December	42.8p	1.8	-4.9
[illegible]	dollars	December	6.12p	1.1	8.1
[illegible]	hours	December	33.5p	3.1	0.3
[illegible]	dollars	December	211.91p	8.4	8.8
[illegible]	dollars	December	6.28p	4.5	12.3
[illegible]	hours	December	32.3p	1.9	10.2

p = preliminary

can travel to Hawaii reportedly were also very strong last year. In fact, percentage-wise the gains were probably unmatched, but in actual numbers these markets are still very small.

Consumer Prices

The Honolulu Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers declined 0.4% between October and December 1981, the first time a decline has been recorded in the Honolulu CPI since June 1972 when Nixon's wage-price controls were in effect. The decline brought the inflation rate out of double-digit territory – in October the index was 10.5% ahead of the year earlier level – to finish the year at 9.4%.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) attributed the decline in the Honolulu CPI to a significant decrease in mortgage interest costs. Excluding shelter costs, the Honolulu CPI rose a moderate 0.3% over the two-month period.

Price declines were recorded in other areas as well. Food-at home costs fell 0.8%, 5% at an annual rate, as a result of lower prices for beef, chicken, and fresh fruits and vegetables.

Apparel costs were down 1.1%, 6.3% at an annual rate, and substantially lower prices were recorded for jewelry and luggage. The BLS attributed the decrease in prices for these items along with sharp drops in prices for toys, hobbies, and musical equipment to widespread pre-Christmas sales.

Even energy cost diminished somewhat dropping 2% at an annual rate, a welcome respite for consumers buffeted as they have been in recent years by increases typically in the 30 annual percentage range.

Transportation costs, held down by lower gasoline prices, increased 0.7% between October and December, their smallest increase since October 1978. Higher prices were recorded for used cars, automotive parts and equipment, and financing charges.

The remaining three major categories – medical care, entertainment, and other goods and services all increased, but at relatively moderate rates. Medical care was up 0.7%, and costs for entertainment, as well as for the other goods and services category both advanced 1.1%.

Personal Income

Hawaii's personal income increased 3.2% – 13.3% at an annual rate – from the second to the third quarter of last year, which was about average nationally. Hawaii's increase fell in the middle of the state rankings at 23rd, exceeding the national increase of 13.0% only slightly.

From the year earlier level – the third quarter of 1980 – Hawaii fared less well, advancing 11.3%, short of the average gain nationally of 11.9%. Hawaii's increase ranked 30th among the states. In fact, had it not been for the carpenters' strike in the third quarter of 1980 which artificially depressed construction earnings that quarter, Hawaii's TPI gain over the year would have been considerably smaller, probably placing Hawaii in the bottom quarter of the state rankings.

The weakness in Hawaii's TPI was in employment income, not in dividends, interest, and rent, or in transfer payments. Employment income locally rose 9.7% over the year compared to an average gain nationally of 11.3%. The worst performances were in wholesaling, up only 3.0%; retailing up 6.2%; and services, up 4.6%. These data confirm the slackness of the Hawaiian economy.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
[illegible]	number	December	12,977	6.1	6.5
[illegible]	number	December	6,820	34.0	20.5
[illegible]	number	December	361	2.0	9.7
[illegible]	thous. $	December	6,200	0.4	2.4
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
[illegible]	no. persons	December	68,632	-0.4	4.2
[illegible]	no. cases	3rd Qtr. 1981	9,567	23.5	28.2
[illegible]	no. patients	December	54,660	12.8	10.2
[illegible]	no. persons	December	96,896	3.9	6.4
[illegible]	thous. $	December	9,361	0.1	1.2
[illegible]	thous. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	4,680	15.8	7.4
[illegible]	thous. $	December	13,349	22.1	52.7
[illegible]	thous. $	December	5,477	2.8	11.3

¹Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
[illegible]	number	July 1, 1980	1,056,500p		0.4
[illegible]	number	July 1, 1981	989,000e		2.2
[illegible]	number	July 1, 1981	779,100e		1.3
[illegible]	number	July 1, 1981	74,100e		3.5
[illegible]	number	July 1, 1981	95,600e		3.0
[illegible]	number	July 1, 1981	40,200e		2.4
[illegible]	number	July 1, 1980	912,000p		2.2
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	61,019		4.4¹
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	48,813		8.3¹
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	12,206		5.8¹
[illegible]	number	April 1, 1980	64,023		10.8¹
[illegible]	number	12 mo. total for period ending 1.82	6,667		11.4
PERSONAL INCOME					
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	10,548	3.2	11.3
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	7,942	2.2	9.7
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	486	1.9	8.3
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	662	2.4	29.6
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	341	2.5	3.0
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	927	1.9	16.2
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	671	1.1	16.5
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	768	1.1	9.9
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	1,577	2.5	4.6
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	264	2.3	6.4
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	701	3.2	10.2
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	727	3.3	13.9
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	858	3.0	6.1
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	1,642	4.6	18.2
[illegible]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	[illegible]	3.2	13.1
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
[illegible]	dollars	1980	[illegible]		10.6
[illegible]	dollars	1979	9,573		9.6
[illegible]	dollars	1979	8,399		10.1
[illegible]	dollars	1979	7,760		8.7
[illegible]	dollars	1979	7,762		5.6

e = estimated
p = preliminary
r = revised
** Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rate.
¹These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.
²Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
[illegible]	1967 = 100	December	329.4p	0.6	5.1
[illegible]	$	4th Qtr. 1981	2,984.9p	0.7	9.3
[illegible]	bil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	1,496.6p	1.3	0.7
[illegible]	bil. $	December	2,492.1p	0.2	9.6
[illegible]	mil. $	December	87,541	0.4	4.3
[illegible]	1967 = 100	December	143.3p	2.1	4.7
BANKING AND CREDIT					
[illegible]	bil. $	November	47,762.6	1.6	17.1
[illegible]	annual rate	November	190.7	1.5	34.5
[illegible]	bil. $	November	986.8	0.4	9.6
[illegible]	percent	January	15.75	0	-21.9
[illegible]	mil. $	November	327,042	0.1	7.3
CONSTRUCTION					
[illegible]	bil. $	November	230.3p	0.2	1.7
[illegible]	1967 = 100	September	304.0	1.5¹	10.4
[illegible]	1967 = 100	September	307.1	1.7¹	9.7
EMPLOYMENT					
[illegible]	thous.	December	97,188	-0.9	-0.1
[illegible]	thous.	December	9,462	5.1	21.5
[illegible]	percent	December	8.9	6.0	20.3
PRICES					
[illegible]	1967 = 100	December	281.1	0.2	8.7
[illegible]	1967 = 100	December	281.5	0.3	8.9
[illegible]	1967 = 100	December	275.9	0.3	7.0
[illegible]	1967 = 100	December	295.9	0.1	6.0

p = preliminary
¹Compared to July, 1981
*Seasonally adjusted
**Seasonally adjusted annual rate

First Hawaiian Bank

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Economic Indicators

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A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *March 1982*

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The Deep Water Power Transmission Cable

It now appears likely that very large amounts of geothermal power can be produced on the Big Island—up to perhaps 1,000 megawatts. But the needs of that island can be met with less than 100 megawatts. Barring the development of some great power user there such as a manganese nodule processing plant (still very speculative) the question arises as to how this geothermal power, if produced, could be transmitted to Oahu where annual electric power consumption is in the range of 950 megawatts.

The most efficient way of transmitting electric power over long distances is by cable, sending it in direct current form and then converting it to alternating current before distribution to consumers. Power losses in transit amount to only about 5 percent via direct current but are significantly greater with alternating current.

To date the longest underwater power transmission cable is between Norway and Denmark, is only 78 miles long, and lies at a maximum depth of 1,800 feet. By contrast, a Big Island-Oahu cable would have to be more than twice as long and would lie at depths up to 7,000 feet. This means that the cable would have to be thicker and heavier than any ever built in order to withstand tremendous pressures, and this creates immense problems of deployment. The length of the cable is so great, also, that it would have to be spliced in many places—and these splices, ordinarily the weakest point in a cable system, would have to be as strong as the cable itself.

All of these technical problems require an immense amount of research and testing not only in order to develop a satisfactory cable but to develop a ship capable of laying and repairing it. The total cost of this feasibility study is estimated at $17 million. Since the Reagan Administration did not release any funds for the cable last year, the State of Hawaii appropriated $600,000 to permit the initial research to get under way—half of this amount for expenditures in fiscal 1982 and half for fiscal 1983—with the hope that the U.S. government can in time be brought into the funding picture because of the national and international application of the cable techniques.

For the deep water cable project the State chose Hawaiian Electric Co. as the prime contractor, and the utility picked Parsons Hawaii as the systems integration manager. Parsons is coordinating the technical work with the subcontractors.

Phase I of the Hawaii Deep Water Cable Program was expected to be completed by the end of this month. Phase I is the preliminary program definition and includes preliminary route survey, prototype cable design criteria, and cable vessel inventory and capability survey.

Phase II is divided into three parts: A, final program definition; B, design and test; and C, system validation and cable operations and test. Hawaiian Electric wants to begin work on IIA as soon as Phase I is completed if funds are available. Being sought is $1,179,500 from the Department of Energy and $550,000 from the Legislature which, with the $300,000 already appropriated, would cover the $2.05-million cost of this phase. Phase IIB will cost from $6 to $7 million and will include the manufacturing of test lengths of cable for testing in the laboratory, manufacture and testing of the splice, the design of the cable vessel, and the procurement of cable-handling equipment. Phase IIC will cost around $7.5 million and will involve the manufacture of at-sea test lengths of cable which will be laid on the ocean floor and retrieved for examination and retesting, and also cable vessel modifications.

This demonstration program is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1984, which may be optimistic as funding for the expensive later phases is uncertain. Even if this program is completed on schedule, it will take another three to five years to manufacture and install the cable, so at the earliest it would be the late 1980s before Oahu could switch on electric power from the Big Island. But without the funding for the research and development program it will never happen.

At this stage of the proceedings, any estimate of the cost of building and installing a 500-megawatt cable to run from the Big Island to Oahu is going to have a wide margin of error, but estimates now are in the $400 million range. Development of the geothermal fields to supply the 500 megawatts of capacity will cost more than $1 billion. But a 500-megawatt transmission cable would displace 6.5 million barrels of oil annually which in 1981 dollars would be worth $250 million. The up-front investment is huge, but the eventual benefits are obvious. The dollars Hawaii pays for oil would stay at home and circulate here, to expand our own local economy. A deep water power transmission cable has the potential for sustained long-term economic benefits for Hawaii.

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	January	320,422p	−6.8	4.2
	number				
Westbound	number	January	239,037p	−6.6	1.9
	number				
Eastbound	number	January	81,385p	−7.6	11.4
	number				
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	January	91,817p	2.9	6.0
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	January	11.9	10.2	3.5
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	January	10,998	122.0	−49.8
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	January	53,471	7.5	0.2
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	January	109,677p	2.7	−6.7
	number				
Hawaii	number	January	51,518p	−5.4	−2.6
	number				
Kauai	number	January	51,933p	−6.1	−4.3
	number				
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	October	57,239	1.3	2.8
Oahu	number	October	33,480	−0.3	−2.1
Waikiki	number	October	28,986	−0.4	−4.3
Maui (includes 11 on Lanai)	number	October	10,782	0.7	8.2
Molokai	number	October	537	−0.4	−3.8
Hawaii	number	October	7,219	5.2	14.6
Kauai	number	October	5,221	8.1	10.9
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	January	69.3	10.9	7.9
Oahu	percent	January	77.7	8.8	9.6
Maui	percent	January	66.6	12.5	0.9
Hawaii	percent	January	36.7	3.2	−1.1
Kauai	percent	January	50.4	−0.4	−14.3
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	402.6	6.8	19.5
Military Payroll	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	174.4	12.6	20.6
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	134.9	10.5	20.6
Local Purchases	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	93.3	−6.7	15.7
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan. 1-Feb. 27	42	......	3.0
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$ ton	February	355.55	−2.2	−32.3
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Dec.	169.8	......	−10.9
FRESH	thous. lbs.	January	19,102	......	9.8
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised): All items	1967 = 100	December	259.3	0.1[3]	9.4
All Urban Consumers: All items	1967 = 100	December	258.3	−0.4[3]	9.4
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	January	548.2	−3.1	−3.2
GAS SALES	thous. therms	January	4,303	5.0	−0.2
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	January	732	0.5	2.2

p = *preliminary.*

[1] *Estimated Westbound.*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to October, 1981.*

Tourism

Tourism registered a 4.2% increase in visitors in January. That's good news because it's the first January increase in 3 years, even though the comparison is against a very poor showing in January 1981 when tourism dropped 8.6%. The January 1982 count was just about the same as four years earlier in January 1978, but was 4.7% below January 1980 and 13.6% below January 1979.

Eastbound traffic continued strong, up 11.4% over the year earlier figure, however it was 6.7% below January 1980, the biggest January on record.

Westbound traffic, while 1.9% ahead of January 1981, regained very little of the ground lost the past 2 years. It trailed the 1979 peak by 18.5% and was back to a level reached 5 years earlier in January 1977.

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	December	87.1	−34.1	−25.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Dec.	1,584.7	......	1.0
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Nov. 1981	446,372	......	−29.4
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	January 1982	4,014	......	−74.0
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Nov. 1981	116,790	......	−36.8
Hawaii County	thous. $	January 1982	3,016	......	−38.3
Kauai County	thous. $	January 1982	2,814	......	−19.4
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Nov. 1981	2,325	......	−34.9
C&C of Honolulu	number	January 1982	16	......	−78.7
Maui County	number	Jan.-Nov. 1981	371	......	−49.7
Hawaii County	number	January 1982	67	......	−31.6
Kauai County	number	January 1982	30	......	−28.6
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Nov. 1981	3,400	......	−41.6
C&C of Honolulu	number	January 1982	4	......	−97.4
Maui County	number	Jan.-Nov. 1981	1,085	......	−30.1
Hawaii County	number	January 1982	0	......	......
Kauai County	number	January 1982	0	......	......
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Nov. 1981	324,444	......	−8.5
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	January 1982	9,510	......	−74.5
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Nov. 1981	26,914	......	−28.1
Hawaii County	thous. $	January 1982	2,339	......	192.6
Kauai County	thous. $	January 1982	625	......	−29.3
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	50,365	......	40.8
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	17,056	......	27.7
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	23,472	......	132.4
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	9,837	......	−20.2
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	44,951	......	77.7
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	2,568	......	604.3
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	2,136	......	−50.2
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	710	......	−87.8
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967 = 100	February	298.1	−0.7	3.7
HIGH-RISE	1967 = 100	February	319.2	0.0	6.9
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	December	1,298.0	−20.4	−7.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Dec.	20,903.8	......	10.2
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	December	28.5	−43.8	−34.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Dec.	614.0	......	−1.0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	December	14.6	40.5	0.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Dec.	176.6	......	25.0
RETAILING	mil. $	December	470.0	−18.1	3.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Dec.	7,149.6	......	12.8
WHOLESALING	mil. $	December	374.4	−13.1	−2.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Dec.	5,837.7	......	22.1
SERVICES	mil. $	December	244.0	−26.9	−12.2
	mil. $	Jan.-Dec.	4,003.2	......	6.6
OAHU NEW CAR AND PASSENGER TRUCK SALES	number	December	3,224	20.2	5.3

The strongest segments in the westbound market were Canadian traffic which rebounded 16.5%, and visitors from Chicago and New York which increased 19%. These increases were attributed primarily to severe winter weather on the Mainland—especially in the East and Midwest—and in Canada, and to a heavy dose of advertising depicting Hawaii's blue skies and sunshine in contrast to the Mainland deep freeze.

Disturbing was the 17% plunge in traffic from the West Coast, Hawaii's biggest Mainland market, which didn't suffer the icy weather conditions that plagued much of the rest of the nation.

Unfortunately, the Neighbor Islands didn't share the January upturn in visitors. Visitor arrivals to Maui were down 6.7%, the Big Island count fell 2.6%, and Kauai recorded 4.3% fewer visitors.

finance - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	January 31	4,777.2	−2.9	12.4
Honolulu County	mil. $	January 31	3,964.4	−3.6	14.2
Maui County	mil. $	January 31	298.6	2.8	7.9
Hawaii County	mil. $	January 31	346.1	−0.6	−1.2
Kauai County	mil. $	January 31	168.1	−0.1	10.3
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	January 31	1,087.0	−10.3	−9.3
Honolulu County	mil. $	January 31	914.0	−11.6	−9.1
Maui County	mil. $	January 31	69.3	−1.7	−14.5
Hawaii County	mil. $	January 31	73.7	−4.3	−10.9
Kauai County	mil. $	January 31	30.0	1.0	2.9
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	January	7,181.3	−10.7	−0.3
Honolulu County	mil. $	January	6,646.1	−10.6	0.7
Maui County	mil. $	January	226.4	−14.6	−12.5
Hawaii County	mil. $	January	220.9	−11.6	−4.7
Kauai County	mil. $	January	88.0	−6.2	−7.1
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	January	74.99	−10.1	9.3
Honolulu County	annual rate	January	81.88	−9.8	9.3
Maui County	annual rate	January	38.87	−16.0	2.5
Hawaii County	annual rate	January	35.19	−11.3	5.5
Kauai County	annual rate	January	35.37	−2.5	−1.3
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS[1]					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	January	91,744	−10.2	10.4
	thous. $				
Honolulu County	thous. $	January	79,496	−10.7	11.3
	thous. $				
Maui County	thous. $	January	4,672	−12.5	−4.4
	thous. $				
Hawaii County	thous. $	January	5,454	4.9	12.9
	thous. $				
Kauai County	thous. $	January	2,122	−16.3	6.0
	thous. $				

[1] *Excludes property taxes which were formerly collected by the State but are now collected by the Counties.*

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	January	445.0p	−1.5	1.6
Employment	thous.	January	419.8p	−1.8	0.9
Unemployment	thous.	January	25.2p	4.1	15.9
Unemployment Rate	percent	January	5.7p	7.5	14.0
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	January	343.1p	−1.4	1.6
Employment	thous.	January	325.2p	−1.8	1.0
Unemployment	thous.	January	17.9p	5.6	15.5
Unemployment Rate	percent	January	5.2p	6.1	13.0
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	January	38.3p	−1.5	1.9
Employment	thous.	January	35.9p	−2.3	1.0
Unemployment	thous.	January	2.5p	8.8	14.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	January	6.4p	10.3	10.3
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	January	42.6p	−3.0	0.1
Employment	thous.	January	39.3p	−2.4	−0.4
Unemployment	thous.	January	3.3p	−9.6	6.5
Unemployment Rate	percent	January	7.8p	−6.0	6.8
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	January	20.9p	0.7	4.0
Employment	thous.	January	19.5p	−0.3	1.0
Unemployment	thous.	January	1.5p	11.5	52.6
Unemployment Rate	percent	January	7.0p	12.9	52.2
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL JOBS—STATE	thous.	January	434.9p	−2.8	−1.0
SUGAR (mill and field)	thous.	January	9.0p	−0.6	−1.1
PINEAPPLE (cannery and field)	thous.	January	3.2p	−19.2	−3.1
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING (excluding sugar and pineapple)	thous.	January	15.8p	−2.5	−2.8
Durable Goods	thous.	January	4.3p	0	−3.4
Non Durable Goods	thous.	January	11.5p	−3.8	−3.0
Apparel and Textiles	thous.	January	3.0p	0	1.7
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE (excluding sugar and pineapple but including agricultural self-employed)	thous.	January	7.4p	−17.3	−6.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	January	20.6p	−2.4	−10.4
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	January	20.6p	−2.1	−1.4
COMMUNICATION	thous.	January	7.3p	−0.7	0
UTILITIES	thous.	January	2.5p	0	−1.9
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	January	86.0p	−3.2	−0.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	January	18.2p	−1.1	−1.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	January	32.4p	0.6	1.6
HOTEL SERVICES STATE	thous.	January	25.6p	−0.6	2.8
Honolulu County	thous.	January	14.4p	−1.7	−3.7
Maui County	thous.	January	5.9p	0	15.5
Hawaii County	thous.	January	3.1p	3.4	3.4
Kauai County	thous.	January	2.2p	2.3	18.9
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	January	74.9p	−1.9	−1.1
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	January	30.8p	−0.8	2.8
Civilian Agencies	thous.	January	10.7p	−1.8	−1.4
Defense Department	thous.	January	20.1p	0	5.2
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	January	44.6p	−5.8	−0.7
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	January	12.1p	−1.6	−6.5
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	January	13.92p	1.5	10.7
Average Weekly Hours	hours	January	37.9p	−0.3	−3.3
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	January	7.86p	3.6	7.7
Average Weekly Hours	hours	January	38.0p	−3.3	−1.3
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	January	10.64p	2.4	12.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	January	44.1p	3.0	−2.4
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	January	6.23p	1.8	6.9
Average Weekly Hours	hours	January	33.1p	−1.2	0.9
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	January	221.34p	4.5	1.8
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	January	6.42p	2.2	10.1
Average Weekly Hours	hours	January	32.3p	0	0

p = *preliminary.*

Construction

If the pace of building permit approvals on Oahu during January is any indication, business in the construction industry could be devastating this year. Private authorizations totaled $13 million in January, 74% below January last year. When adjusted for inflation, January 1982 hits rock-bottom. It's the lowest recorded since 1960 when reporting began. Residential authorizations essentially came to a halt with only 20 units approved - 16 singles and 4 multiples. Non-residential authorizations, though 74% below January the year before, were not unusually low for a January. It's just that January 1981 was abnormally high.

The Neighbor Islands at least fared better than Oahu judging by approvals for Kauai and the Big Island. The Maui report isn't out yet. While no permits were taken out for multiple-family construction on either Kauai or the Big Island, the single-family sector held its own, and non-residential permits, which tend to fluctuate rather widely from one month to another, were not unusually low.

Fortunately, public works projects continued strong in the first two months of the year.

Employment Revisions

Labor force estimates are now being computed using the 1980 Census as a reference point. Data have been revised back through 1976 but have not yet been released. The State Department of Labor will publish annual averages next month and monthly data sometime in May. The rebasing resulted in a rather dramatic increase in employment - about 7% - and brought the employment series more in line with the job count which it hasn't resembled for the past six years.

When the federal government, in striving for uniformity in the calculation of state unemployment rates began requiring the states to prepare their employment statistics a certain way, the Hawaii employment and jobs series parted company. The prescribed federal methodology involves adjusting the jobs figures down to employment based on results of the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly house-to-house survey conducted by the Department of Commerce. The problem for Hawaii has been that the survey is just too small and the resulting employment series bears very little resemblance to the jobs series from which it is derived.

The inaccuracy of the Hawaii employment series is borne out by the 1980 Census. Bringing the series in line with the 1980 Census lifted the January 1982 employment figure 21,750 above the unrevised December 1981 figure, a time when normally there is a seasonal drop in employment of several thousand. That means the old employment series erred on the low side by 25,000 or more which is a pretty sizeable error when considering that the total employment change measured by the CPS method between 1974 - just before the federally mandated CPS procedure began - and 1981 was only 41,350.

With the 1980 Census rebasing adding another 25,000 plus to the employment series, employment is brought much more in line with the job series which increased 70,000 over the same period.

Farm Labor

The hours and earnings series covering farm labor is being dropped from the Economic Indicators as the data are no longer available. The figures were obtained from a survey conducted quarterly by the State Department of Agriculture, a program that fell victim to federal budget cuts. The State Department of Agriculture hopes money will be made available to conduct the survey at least on an annual basis.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	January	13,465	3.8	3.1
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	January	8,971	31.5	46.9
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	January	399	13.7	−14.6
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	January	6,377	2.9	−8.0
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance	no./persons	January	67,910	−1.1	−4.9
Services	no./cases	4th Qtr. 1981	8,243	−13.8	−33.8
Medical	no./patients	January	44,104	−19.3	−15.9
Food Stamps	no./persons	January	n.a	......	......
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	January	9,231	−1.4	−2.3
Services	thous. $	4th Qtr. 1981	3,378	−27.8	−32.5
Medical	thous. $	January	8,171	−38.8	−21.7
Food Stamps	thous. $	January	n.a.	......	......

n.a. = *not available.*

[1] *Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.*

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	1,056,500p	......	0.4
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	989,000e	......	2.0
C & C of Honolulu	number	July 1, 1981	779,100e	......	1.7
Maui County	number	July 1, 1981	74,100e	......	3.5
Hawaii County	number	July 1, 1981	95,600e	......	3.0
Kauai County	number	July 1, 1981	40,200e	......	2.3
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1980	912,000p	......	2.2
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	61,019	......	5.4*
Ashore	number	April 1, 1980	48,813	......	8.7*
Afloat	number	April 1, 1980	12,206	......	−5.8*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	April 1, 1980	64,023	......	−0.8*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total for period ending 2/82	6,832	......	11.6
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	10,545	3.2	11.3
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	7,943	2.2	9.7
Manufacturing	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	456	0	8.3
Construction & Mining	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	652	2.4	29.6
Wholesale	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	341	2.4	3.0
Retail	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	927	1.9	6.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	671	1.1	16.5
Trans., Comm., & Util.	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	768	1.1	9.9
Services	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	1,577	2.5	4.6
Farm & Other	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	264	2.3	6.9
Federal Civilian	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	701	3.2	10.2
Federal Military	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	727	3.3	13.9
State & Local	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	858	3.0	6.1
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	1,642	4.6	18.2
Transfer Payments (1,465) minus Personal Contributions For Social Ins. (506)	mil. $	3rd Qtr. 1981	959	9.2	13.1
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1980	10,101 r	......	10.6
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1979	9,573	......	9.5
Maui County	dollars	1979	8,399	......	10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1979	7,760	......	8.7
Kauai County	dollars	1979	7,762	......	8.6

e = *estimated*
p = *preliminary*
r = *revised*

** *Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

[1] *These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.*

[2] *Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.*

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS*	1967=100	January	127.0p	−0.6	−6.1
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	bil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	2,995.3 r	1.0	9.7
In 1972 Dollars	bil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	1,497.6 r	−1.2	0.8
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	January	2,494.7p	0.2	8.4
RETAIL SALES*	mil. $	January	86,119p	−1.1	3.2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967=100	January	139.1p	−3.0	−8.1
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	December	51,492.7	7.8	20.9
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	December	206.6	8.3	37.0
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	December	975.9p	0.1	5.9
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	February	16.56	5.1	−17.9
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	December	326,869	−0.1	6.7
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	December	231.0	−1.5	−10.8
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967=100	November	306.6	0.9[1]	9.9
Apts, Hotel, Office Bldgs	1967=100	November	309.4	0.7[1]	9.7
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	January	99,581	0.0	−0.3
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	January	9,298	−2.9	15.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	January	8.5	−3.4	14.9
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967=100	January	282.5	0.4	8.4
All Urban Consumers	1967=100	January	282.1	0.4	8.2
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967=100	January	277.3	0.4	6.3
All Commodities	1967=100	January	298.2	0.8	4.7

p = *preliminary.*
r = *revised.*
[1] *Compared to September, 1981.*

* *Seasonally adjusted.*
** *Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

First Hawaiian Bank
Established 1858
Member FDIC

B3522 1

HAWAII IN 1981

Year-end summary of Hawaii's economic indicators

RESEARCH DIVISION
First Hawaiian Bank

business activity—hawaii

series	unit	period	1981	1980	% change 1981/80
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT AND LONGER VISITORS	number	total	3,934,623	3,934,504	0.0
Westbound	number	total	2,974,791	3,046,132	−2.3
Eastbound	number	total	959,832	888,372	8.0
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	monthly average	85,449	86,788	−1.5
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	monthly average	10.5	10.4	1.0
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	total	181,662	230,891	−21.3
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS[1]	number	total	679,711	741,904	−8.4
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	total	1,344,278	1,378,189	−2.5
Hawaii	number	total	648,382	761,103	−14.8
Kauai	number	total	730,963	781,409	−6.5
HOTEL INVENTORY					
STATE	number	October	57,239	55,700	2.8
Oahu	number	October	33,480	34,173	−2.1
Waikiki	number	October	25,986	30,293	−4.3
Maui County	number	October	10,782	9,963	8.2
Molokai	number	October	537	558	−3.8
Hawaii	number	October	7,219	6,299	14.6
Kauai	number	October	5,221	4,707	10.9
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	monthly average	68.2	69.3	−1.6
Oahu	percent	monthly average	74.1	72.3	2.5
Maui	percent	monthly average	70.3	74.2	−5.3
Hawaii	percent	monthly average	44.3	51.0	−12.[illegible]
Kauai	percent	monthly average	62.7	69.6	−9.9
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL[2]	mil. $	total	1,465.1	1,336.9	9.6
Military Payroll	mil. $	total	614.5	539.1	14.0
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	total	465.2	432.9	7.5
Local Purchases	mil. $	total	385.4	364.9	5.6
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	total	1,048	1,023	2.4
N.Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	monthly average	394.71	603.59	−34.6
PINEAPPLE SALES					
CANNED[3]	mil. $	total	169.8	190.6	−10.9
FRESH	thous. lbs.	total	230,224	199,988	15.1
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised) All Items	1967=100	annual average	252.8	228.7	10.5
All Urban Consumers All Items	1967=100	annual average	252.4	228.5	10.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	total	6,749.3	6,716.9	0.5
GAS SALES	thous. therms	total	48,902	51,910	−5.8
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	end of period	728.4	712.1	2.3
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	total	1,584.7	1,569.7	1.0
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	total	460,136	736,624	−37.5
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	total	226,148	338,259	−33.1
Maui County	thous. $	total	118,802	215,209	−44.8
Hawaii County	thous. $	total	73,819	108,360	−31.9
Kauai County	thous. $	total	41,368	74,795	−44.7
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	total	2,467	3,971	−37.9
C&C of Honolulu	number	total	686	1,599	−57.1
Maui County	number	total	398	803	−50.4
Hawaii County	number	total	1,030	1,192	−13.6
Kauai County	number	total	353	377	−6.4
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	total	3,409	6,690	−49.0
C&C of Honolulu	number	total	1,911	3,343	−42.8
Maui County	number	total	1,085	1,815	−40.2
Hawaii County	number	total	293	739	−60.4
Kauai County	number	total	120	793	−84.9

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[1] *Estimated Westbound*

[2] *Totals do not include Coast Guard expenditures paid out during the first quarter 1981*

[3] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

business activity—hawaii (cont.)

series	unit	period	1981	1980	% change 1981/80
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED (continued)					
	thous. $	total	345,640	480,594	-28.1
	thous. $	total	228,049	346,217	-34.1
	thous. $	total	29,011	38,480	-24.6
	thous. $	total	62,637	37,598	66.6
	thous. $	total	25,943	58,299	-55.5
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
	thous. $	total	429,233	244,450	75.6
	thous. $	total	178,329	65,123	173.8
	thous. $	total	179,779	130,029	38.3
	thous. $	total	71,126	49,298	44.3
	thous. $	total	349,902	173,083	102.2
	thous. $	total	12,887	17,886	-28.0
	thous. $	total	48,362	42,543	13.7
	thous. $	total	18,083	10,938	65.3
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
	1967=100	annual average	291.2	283.2	2.8
	1967=100	annual average	308.2	290.1	6.2
BUSINESS SALES					
	mil. $	total	20,903.8	18,966.6	10.2
	mil. $	total	614.0	620.1	-1.0
	mil. $	total	176.6	141.3	25.0
	mil. $	total	7,149.6	6,338.6	12.8
	mil. $	total	5,837.7	4,779.3	22.1
	mil. $	total	4,003.2	3,756.2	6.6
	number	total	32,035	32,400	-1.1

finance—hawaii

series	unit	period	1981	1980	% change 1981/80
BANKING					
	mil. $	monthly average	4,472.0	4,112.5	8.7
	mil. $	monthly average	3,676.8	3,371.8	9.0
	mil. $	monthly average	282.0	266.2	5.9
	mil. $	monthly average	350.4	330.8	5.9
	mil. $	monthly average	162.8	143.6	13.4
	mil. $	monthly average	1,127.4	1,254.1	-10.1
	mil. $	monthly average	950.9	1,049.9	-9.4
	mil. $	monthly average	70.4	84.0	-16.2
	mil. $	monthly average	76.0	86.8	-12.4
	mil. $	monthly average	30.1	33.4	-9.9
	mil. $	total	90,280.8	84,336.9	7.0
	mil. $	total	83,308.2	77,182.4	7.9
	mil. $	total	2,954.5	3,077.1	-4.0
	mil. $	total	2,908.4	2,945.1	-1.2
	mil. $	total	1,109.7	1,132.2	-2.0
	annual rate	monthly average	80.00	67.09	19.2
	annual rate	monthly average	87.56	73.34	19.4
	annual rate	monthly average	41.88	36.53	14.6
	annual rate	monthly average	38.08	33.94	12.2
	annual rate	monthly average	36.63	33.79	8.4
TAX COLLECTIONS					
	thous. $	total	1,305,358	1,225,195	6.5
	thous. $	total	1,138,305	1,064,202	7.0
	thous. $	total	65,217	62,674	4.1
	thous. $	total	70,819	68,340	3.6
	thous. $	total	31,016	29,978	3.5

[1] Totals exclude property taxes for part of 1981 and 1980. Because the counties started collecting property taxes in August 1981, 1980 totals were adjusted to make the data comparable.

civilian labor force, employment—hawaii

series	unit	period	1981	1980	% change 1981/80
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
	number	monthly average	449,000	438,000	2.5
	number	monthly average	425,000	417,000	1.9
	number	monthly average	24,000	21,000	14.3
	percent	monthly average	5.3	4.8	10.4
	number	monthly average	346,200	338,900	2.2
	number	monthly average	329,100	323,500	1.7
	number	monthly average	17,100	15,400	11.0
	percent	monthly average	4.9	4.5	8.9
	number	monthly average	38,850	37,250	4.3
	number	monthly average	36,550	35,250	3.7
	number	monthly average	2,300	2,000	15.0
	percent	monthly average	5.9	5.3	11.3
	number	monthly average	43,350	41,850	3.6
	number	monthly average	39,950	39,150	2.0
	number	monthly average	3,400	2,700	25.9
	percent	monthly average	7.8	6.4	21.9
	number	monthly average	20,600	20,000	3.0
	number	monthly average	19,400	19,050	1.8
	number	monthly average	1,200	900	33.3
	percent	monthly average	5.9	4.6	28.3
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY GROUPS (number of jobs)					
	number	monthly average	444,800	444,950	0
	number	monthly average	9,100	8,850	2.8
	number	monthly average	5,250	5,900	-11.0
	number	monthly average	16,250	16,500	-1.5
	number	monthly average	4,400	4,700	-6.4
	number	monthly average	11,850	11,850	0
	number	monthly average	2,950	3,050	-3.3
	number	monthly average	8,250	8,000	3.1
	number	monthly average	22,300	23,950	-6.9
	number	monthly average	21,400	21,500	-0.5
	number	monthly average	7,350	7,150	2.8
	number	monthly average	2,600	2,550	2.0
	number	monthly average	87,050	86,700	0.4
	number	monthly average	18,500	18,600	-0.5
	number	monthly average	32,150	32,850	-2.1
	number	monthly average	24,650	24,900	-1.0
	number	monthly average	14,600	15,200	-3.9
	number	monthly average	5,250	4,800	9.4
	number	monthly average	2,900	3,050	-4.9
	number	monthly average	1,950	1,850	5.4
	number	monthly average	76,450	73,550	3.9
	number	monthly average	30,350	30,000	1.2
	number	monthly average	10,900	11,250	-3.1
	number	monthly average	19,450	18,700	4.0
	number	monthly average	45,250	45,150	0.2
	number	monthly average	13,350	13,900	-4.0
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
	dollars	monthly average	13.18p	11.86	11.2
	hours	monthly average	36.1p	36.2	-0.3
	dollars	monthly average	7.54p	6.83	10.4
	hours	monthly average	38.6p	37.8	2.1
	dollars	monthly average	9.99p	9.38	6.5
	hours	monthly average	43.5p	44.9	-3.1

civilian labor force, employment—hawaii (cont.)

series	unit	period	1981	1980	% change 1981/80
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY (continued)					
[illegible]	dollars	monthly average	6.04p	5.55	8.8
[illegible]	hours	monthly average	33.0p	33.3	-0.9
[illegible]	dollars	monthly average	214.02p	185.58	15.3
[illegible]	dollars	monthly average	5.94p	5.55	7.0
[illegible]	hours	monthly average	32.7p	31.3	4.5

public assistance—hawaii

series	unit	period	1981	1980	% change 1981/80
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
[illegible]	number	monthly average	12,235	11,371	7.6
[illegible]	number	total	73,056	72,906	0.2
[illegible]	number	total	4,437	5,052	-12.2
[illegible]	thous. $	total	67,157	52,802	27.2
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
[illegible]	no. persons	monthly average	71,227	70,873	0.5
[illegible]	no. cases	monthly average	10,786	12,934	-16.6
[illegible]	no. patients	monthly average	52,219	51,398	1.6
[illegible]	no. persons	monthly average	102,983	103,709	-0.7
[illegible]	thous. $	total	114,504	111,949	2.3
[illegible]	thous. $	total	18,747	17,820	5.2
[illegible]	thous. $	total	137,809	112,435	22.6
[illegible]	thous. $	total	71,161	60,922	16.8

[1] Claims of Mainlanders now residing and seeking employment in Hawaii.
[2] Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.
[3] Includes only the government portion of the food stamp purchase.

population, personal income—hawaii

series	unit	period	1981	1980	% change 1981/80
POPULATION					
[illegible]	number	July 1	1,066,000p	1,054,900	1.0
[illegible]	number	July 1	981,000p	964,691	1.7
[illegible]	number	April 1	n.a.	762,565	—
[illegible]	number	April 1	n.a.	70,991	—
[illegible]	number	April 1	n.a.	92,053	—
[illegible]	number	April 1	n.a.	39,082	—
[illegible]	number	April 1	n.a.	903,981	—
[illegible]	number	July 1	61,521	61,019	0.8*
[illegible]	number	July 1	46,255	48,813	[illegible]
[illegible]	number	July 1	15,266	12,206	[illegible]
[illegible]	number	July 1	64,344	64,023	[illegible]
[illegible]	number	12 mo. total ending Dec. 31	6,570	5,992	9.6
PERSONAL INCOME					
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	10,274	9,212	11.5
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	7,805	7,111	9.8
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	458	401	14.2
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	647	535	20.9
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	336	327	2.8
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	913	855	6.8
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	659	657	16.3
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	758	697	8.8
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	1,544	1,459	5.8
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	257	246	4.5
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	682	607	12.4
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	706	628	12.4
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	843	800	5.4
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	1,573	1,344	17.0
[illegible]	mil. $	3-quarter average	896	757	18.4
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
[illegible]	dollars	total	n.a.	10,101	
[illegible]	dollars	total	n.a.	n.a.	
[illegible]	dollars	total	n.a.	n.a.	
[illegible]	dollars	total	n.a.	n.a.	
[illegible]	dollars	total	n.a.	n.a.	

p = preliminary
n.a. = not available
[1] Immigration statistics include only those entering the Honolulu port and do not include status changes.
[2] Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income and other labor income.
[3] The latest available county data are for 1979: Honolulu–$9,573, Maui–$8,399, Hawaii–$7,761, Kauai–$7,762.
**Compared to April 1, 1980.*
***Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percent changes computed prior to rounding.

Economic Indicators

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A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *April, 1982*

Hawaii in 1981—A Recap

In 1981 Hawaii experienced its poorest economic performance since Statehood. For the first time the four main export industries had mediocre years or worse. The economy did not slide into a deeper recession only because tourism showed increasing strength in the second half, averting by a hairline a second consecutive decline in visitor arrivals. But the sugar industry suffered a record loss, and pineapple revenues dropped in the face of a world oversupply. Defense expenditures were flat. Diversified agriculture alone registered a good increase.

As an overall measurement of the economy's performance in 1981, total personal income had a slight real gain for the first three quarters at $10.3 billion, which was up 11.5 percent over the same period of 1980. After adjustment for inflation, the gain was .08 percent. However, per capita personal income figures will show declines when those figures are reported because the state population grew by 2 percent in 1981. The good news is that inflation has been trending downward, with the Consumer Price Index for Honolulu showing annual increases of 11.1 percent in 1979, 11.7 percent in 1980, and 10.5 percent for 1981. Price increases have slowed dramatically in recent months with the Consumer Price Index measuring an advance of only 2.2 percent in the last half of the year.

The total number of jobs remained about the same in 1981. Gains in services (other than hotel), defense, diversified agriculture, retailing, and sugar were offset by losses in construction, finance-insurance-real estate, pineapple, county government, and federal civilian agencies.

The decline in tourism that was registered in 1980 was arrested in 1981 with a miniscule gain of 119 to 3,934,623 visitors. Visitor expenditures as estimated by the Hawaii Visitors Bureau experienced an inflationary gain, from $2.9 billion in 1980 to $3.2 billion. Westbound visitors numbered 2,974,791, 71,341 less than in 1980, but eastbound visitors made that up with a gain of 71,460 to 959,832. Foreign visitor markets were strong last year, up 16 percent with the exception of Canada which fell 12 percent, while U.S. traffic was weak, down 6 percent. Oahu fared well last year, but Hawaii and Kauai counties suffered their third consecutive declines in visitor arrivals and Maui County recorded its second consecutive loss. We see the probability of at least a moderate increase in visitor arrivals in 1982.

Defense expenditures amounted to $1.47 billion in 1981, a 9.6 percent increase over 1980 spending, but a slight decline after adjustment for inflation. Defense spending in Hawaii in 1982 should see the first real gain since 1973 with the benefits from the Administration's larger defense budget. This is indicated by the 20 percent increase in the fourth quarter, commencing the first budget year of the Reagan administration.

In 1981 the sugar industry suffered the worst reversal in its history with an $83.5 million pre-tax loss. Revenues from sugar and molasses amounted to only $325 million, compared with $631 million in 1980. Power generation produced an extra $11 million for the sugar companies last year, a 22 percent gain over 1980 revenues. The primary cause of the massive losses was the extremely depressed sugar price level. Sugar beet plantings will likely be reduced this year, including some major growing areas in Europe, raising some hope of trimming expected losses.

The pineapple industry, after almost a decade of increasing revenues, suffered a decline in 1981 due to a world oversupply. The value of 1981 production amounted to $220.6 million, a 3.8 percent slippage from $229.2 million in 1980. Revenues for processed pineapple products dropped 10.9 percent. However, shipments of fresh pineapple, which make up about 15 percent of total production, were up 16 percent and revenues increased 33 percent over the previous year. Revenues for processed products are expected to be down in 1982 for the second consecutive year but fresh pineapple sales will fill part of that gap.

Diversified agriculture had record receipts again in 1981. When all the figures are in, receipts will likely surpass $190 million compared with $171.9 million in 1980. Macadamia nuts, vegetables, fruit, and coffee had better years. Weather-related problems and softer markets for some export crops may trim the rate of growth in 1982.

Construction held up well in 1981 considering the depressed state of the industry nationally. Numerous large commercial projects were in progress throughout the state. The value of construction put in place totaled $1.58 billion, up slightly from the $1.57 billion in 1980. However, this was a decline of 5 percent after adjustment for inflation.

Construction volume will be down significantly in 1982 as the value of permits for residential and nonresidential projects was down 33.8 percent in 1981 to $805.8 million. The value of government contracts awarded increased 75.6 percent to $429 million, but this sector makes up only a third of total authorizations. Construction jobs have declined significantly since last year. The monthly average dropped from 23,950 in 1980 to 22,300 in 1981. In February, the figure was down to 20,200.

Overall forecast for 1982: another flat year.

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
TOURISM					
	number	February	339,089p	0.1	5.9
	number	Jan.-Feb.	659,511p	....	5.0
	number	February	268,104p	12.2	8.1
	number	Jan.-Feb.	507,141p	....	5.1
	number	February	70,985p	−12.8	−1.8
	number	Jan.-Feb.	152,370p		4.9
	number	February	110,007p	19.8	12.0
	mil. of days	February	11.5	−3.4	3.6
	number	February	17,555	59.6	18.4
	number	February	66,368	24.1	6.6
	number	February	134,081p	22.3	13.1
	number	Jan.-Feb.	243,758p	....	3.3
	number	February	58,003p	12.6	3.4
	number	Jan.-Feb.	109,521p	....	−3.0
	number	February	61,926p	19.2	0.8
	number	Jan.-Feb.	113,859p	....	−1.6
	number	February	57,968	1.3	2.1
	number	February	33,492	0.0	−1.4
	number	February	29,047	0.2	−1.4
	number	February	11,607	7.7	8.2
	number	February	555	3.4	−12.6
	number	February	7,167	−0.7	6.9
	number	February	5,147	−1.4	8.6
	percent	February	85.8	26.7	7.9
	percent	February	93.3	20.1	10.7
	percent	February	89.3	34.1	5.6
	percent	February	59.8	62.9	4.0
	percent	February	70.1	39.1	−4.4
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	402.6	6.8	19.5
	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	174.4	12.6	20.6
	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	134.9	10.5	20.6
	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	93.3	−6.7	15.7
SUGAR					
	thous. tons	Jan. 1-Mar. 27	67,895		−42.6
	$/ton	March	342.15	−3.8	−28.3
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
	thous. $	January	16.4	63.3	0.3
	thous. lbs.	Jan.-Feb.	38,710		14.9
HONOLULU PRICES					
	1967 = 100	February	263.2	1.5[3]	8.1
	1967 = 100	February	262.2	1.5[3]	7.8
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
	mil. KWH	February	500.4	−8.7	2.7
	thous. therms	February	4,409	2.5	0.1
	thous.	February	733	0.2	2.3

p = preliminary
[1] Estimated Westbound
[2] Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment
[3] Compared to December, 1981

Tourism

Visitors to Hawaii in February numbered 5.9% more than February 1981, a particularly good showing according to the Hawaii Visitors Bureau because the February 1981 base against which the 1982 comparison is made was a strong month for tourism.

The increase resulted from an upturn in westbound traffic which has been a depressed market the past two years, having declined 3% in 1980 and 2.3% in 1981. Needless to say, an 8.1% increase in February was reason to celebrate and was the biggest over-the-year gain since July 1980.

Unusually cold weather along with heavy advertising, and the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association convention which hosted 5,000 and helped to boost convention traffic 45.5% were the major factors in the increase. The effects of the weather were obvious. Where temperatures were frigid, traffic to Hawaii soared: New York up 55.4%, Chicago up 45.6%, Philadelphia up 95.6%, Alaska up 58.7%, Canada up 14%. But where temperatures were less severe, traffic remained depressed: Pacific Coast down 11.5% and east Gulf states down 8.3%.

Less cheery news was reported for the eastbound sector, the prop to Hawaii's overall visitor total the past few years with westbound traffic on the wane. The numbers dropped back 1.8% relative to February last year.

Defense Expenditures

Along with the U.S. military buildup, defense spending in Hawaii jumped 20% in the fourth quarter of last year com-

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change: from preceding period	percent change: year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
	mil. $	January	112.0	28.5	−20.1
	mil. $				
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
	thous. $	January	n.a.	....	....
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	8,448	....	−70.1
	thous. $	January	n.a.	....	....
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	5,988	....	−39.1
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	6,506	....	−7.6
	number	January	n.a.	....	....
	number	Jan.-Feb.	35	....	−80.8
	number	January	n.a.	....	....
	number	Jan.-Feb.	133	....	−27.7
	number	Jan.-Feb.	43	....	−36.8
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
	number	January	n.a.	....	....
	number	Jan.-Feb.	17	....	−89.3
	number	January	n.a.	....	....
	number	Jan.-Feb.	0	....	....
	number	Jan.-Feb.	58	....	1,350
	thous. $	January	n.a.	....	....
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	23,812	....	−48.4
	thous. $	January	n.a.	....	....
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	3,943	....	−89.8
	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	2,219	....	−36.8
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	67,325	....	−38.5
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	21,103	....	2.1
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	28,074	....	−62.2
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	18,148	....	24.7
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	53,210	....	−45.2
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	10,161	....	1,382.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	3,254	....	−28.8
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	710	....	−90.0
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
	1967 = 100	March	301.2p	1.0	4.4
	1967 = 100	March	326.5	2.3	7.2
BUSINESS SALES					
	mil. $	January	1,941.6	49.6	13.7
	mil. $				
	mil. $	January	58.0	103.6	14.9
	mil. $				
	mil. $	January	18.6	27.7	36.7
	mil. $				
	mil. $	January	741.1	57.7	33.8
	mil. $				
	mil. $	January	506.7	35.3	7.9
	mil. $				
	mil. $	January	382.3	56.7	16.5
	mil. $				
	number	January	2,180p	n.c.	n.c.

n.a. = not available
n.c. = not comparable
p = preliminary

finance - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
BANKING					
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS¹					

employment and unemployment - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					

public assistance - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					

population, personal income - hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
POPULATION					
PERSONAL INCOME					

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
BANKING AND CREDIT					
CONSTRUCTION					
EMPLOYMENT					
PRICES					

pared to the year earlier figure. The increase was largely a result of higher pay. Military and civilian payroll both increased close to 21%. Local purchases also increased markedly, 15.7% ahead of outlays in the fourth quarter of 1980.

The boost in defense spending was spread across all branches of the service.. Experiencing the largest gains were the Air Force, up 24%; Coast Guard, up 27%; and Navy and Marines combined, up 23%.

Consumer Prices

Good news on the inflation front ... Locally consumer prices as measured by the Honolulu Consumer Price Index experienced their smallest over-the-year gain, 7.8%, between February 1981 and February 1982 since the 12-month period ended April 1978 when a 7.7% increase was recorded.

Increases were significantly lower than the overall index gain for food, 5.9%; energy, 6.1%; apparel and upkeep, 4.5%; and transportation, 6.0%. Housing costs, up 7.9%, rose at about the same rate as the overall index. The real culprits were medical care, entertainment, and the other goods and services category, up 14.3%, 14.6%, and 11.8% respectively.

The increase in medical costs – pushed up by the higher fees for physicians' and dental services, and higher insurance costs – continued to outstrip the overall inflation rate. Since 1967, the base year for the Consumer Price Index, the medical care component of the CPI has risen 18% faster than overall consumer prices, and faster than any other category of consumer spending.

In the other goods and services component, higher educational expenses were the major cause for the large increase.

Business Activity

The report from the Tax Department of a 50% increase in gross business receipts in January is more a reflection of when taxes are due and paid than of the level of business activity. Because January 31, the due date for taxes on December sales, fell on a weekend, a lot of December tax payments weren't received and processed by the tax office until February, and thus showed up as January sales. This caused gross business receipts for January to be way overstated and for December to be way understated. For instance, diversified manufacturing took a 44% dive in December while increasing more than two-fold in January. Retailing dropped back 18% in December, normally a record-breaking month, and soared 58% in January, traditionally a slow month for retailing, and so forth.

For those who may be interested, the Tax Department informs us there will be some delay in receiving March and April tax reports as the computer is backlogged processing April tax returns.

Car Sales

No comparisons are made of car sales in 1982 against year earlier figures because the data aren't comparable. Passenger trucks – light trucks – were combined by make with figures for passenger cars in 1980 and 1981 and can't be separated out. The data for 1982, on the other hand, pertain only to passenger cars. Passenger trucks can't be added in because the figures are not available.

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Economic Indicators

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A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *May, 1982*

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Sugar Import Quotas: The Only Answer

Ever since the Congress failed to renew the 40-year-old Sugar Act in 1974, this bank has argued insistently that the only salvation for the U.S. domestic sugar industry would be the reimposition of country-by-country sugar import quotas. This would also protect American consumers from high sugar prices. The Reagan Administration has just reinstituted these quotas, but it is a temporary measure intended to protect the U.S. Treasury from making massive sugar price support payments to domestic growers. These quotas, which will be in effect over the next few months, will stabilize the market, and hopefully show Congress that this is the only solution to the sugar problem—for producers, processors, consumers, and sugar workers. Let us review the problem briefly.

The U.S. produces about half the sugar it consumes. The other half, imported from foreign producers, was controlled from 1934 to 1974 by country-by-country quotas so that the total supply of sugar in the American market would result in a price that would be fair to both domestic consumers and producers. Since 1974, the nation has used various means, all ineffective, to maintain a semblance of a domestic industry. There were direct subsidies by Presidential order in 1977, the de la Garza amendment creating a price support-loan program in 1977-78, various import fees and duties, and finally the inclusion of sugar in the Farm Act of 1981. When the sugar bill failed in Congress in 1979, Congress ratified the International Sugar Agreement, hoping the ISA would control world supply by withholding sugar during low prices and adding to supply when prices rose above 21 cents. However, the European Common Market, among some other exporting nations, declined to be a party to the agreement, and the current world surplus is in large part due to Common Market overproduction.

Sugar available in the world market to fill our national requirements is far more than we need in years of depressed prices, and far less during periods of inflated prices. The so-called world market is normally plagued with an oversupply situation and prices are far below the cost of production, as at present with sugar selling below 9 cents a pound. Less frequently shortages develop and prices skyrocket to astronomical heights. The current oversupply situation has been marked by "massive imports," according to President Reagan. Agriculture Secretary John Block described it succinctly when he said, "The U.S. has become a magnet for sugar produced in other countries, even to the diversion of shipments already at sea."

Why is the U.S. a magnet for distressed foreign sugar? Simply because sugar is the most tightly controlled commodity in the world, with all the major importing countries except the U.S. buffering themselves against the vagaries of the world sugar market by having long-term agreements with exporting nations to provide them with a normal supply at a normal price—with no other sugar able to enter the country. These long-term agreements funnel 82 percent of world sugar production into a definite market at a definite price even before the sugar is grown.

The remaining 18 percent of production constitutes the world market. This is the world's worst boom-and-bust market for any commodity. The New York spot price, which reflects the world price, went from 9.3 cents a pound in 1973 to 64.5 cents in 1974 to 14.2 cents in 1975 to 44.2 cents in 1980. Since the price support program passed Congress last year, the spot price has ranged from 16.8 cents to around 19 cents, but the world price was less than 9 cents a pound in the first week of May. The U.S. is the only major country in the world that has chosen to ride this roller coaster, probably because of our dedication to the concept of free trade. But the boom-and-bust world sugar market is not one in which free trade could ever work to the benefit of the trading countries.

With this volatile world sugar market more often depressed than inflated, why hasn't the American consumer benefited? With more cheap sugar years than expensive sugar years, why isn't the consumer the winner? The reason is that most of the sugar consumed in America is consumed indirectly—in the candies, ice creams, soft drinks, and baked goods that we buy. And, as an article in the *Wall Street Journal* pointed out last December 23, when very high sugar prices push the price of these sweets up, the price stays up after the price of sugar falls. The result is that the American consumer lives with high sweetener prices even when sugar becomes cheap again. For the two-thirds of our sugar that we consume indirectly we ride the "world" sugar price cycle when it is rising, but we don't ride it when it is falling.

President Reagan's decision to impose country-by-country import quotas at this time is seen as an emergency action to protect the Treasury and not necessarily to protect American sugar producers from going out of business nor to protect consumers from periodic astronomical sugar prices that stay high permanently. But anyone who knows the working of the so-called world sugar market knows that this "emergency" is permanent, although it changes its form as world sugar supplies shift from surplus to shortage and back to surplus in a never-ending cycle. It is time the Administration and the Congress realize what the true situation is after eight years of turmoil following the death of the

(continued inside)

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	March	379,000p	11.8	14.4
	number	Jan.-Mar.	1,038,511p	......	8.3
Westbound	number	March	296,779p	10.7	18.4
	number	Jan.-Mar.	803,920p	......	9.6
Eastbound	number	March	82,221p	15.8	2.1
	number	Jan.-Mar.	234,591p	......	3.9
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	March	103,977p	−5.5	19.4
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	March	10.9	−5.2	1.9
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	March	21,187	20.7	15.3
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	March	71,621p	7.9	18.3
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	March	145,077p	8.2	25.9
	number	Jan.-Mar.	388,835p	......	10.7
Hawaii	number	March	57,327p	−1.2	8.1
	number	Jan.-Mar.	166,848p	......	0.5
Kauai	number	March	63,113p	1.9	7.9
	number	Jan.-Mar.	176,972p	......	1.6
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	February	57,968	1.3	2.1
Oahu	number	February	33,492	0.0	−1.4
Waikiki	number	February	29,047	0.2	−1.4
Maui (includes 11 on Lanai)	number	February	11,607	7.7	8.2
Molokai	number	February	555	3.4	−12.6
Hawaii	number	February	7,167	−0.7	6.9
Kauai	number	February	5,147	−1.4	8.6
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	March	83.8	−2.3	16.1
Oahu	percent	March	92.9	−0.4	21.4
Maui	percent	March	89.2	−0.1	12.2
Hawaii	percent	March	51.3	−13.5	9.1
Kauai	percent	March	68.2	−2.7	−3.3
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	402.6	6.8	19.5
Military Payroll	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	174.4	12.6	20.6
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	134.9	10.5	20.6
Local Purchases	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	93.3	−6.7	15.7
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan. 1-May 1	117,739	......	−50.9
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	April	356.88	4.3	−10.6
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	35,773	......	55.4
FRESH	thous. lbs.	Jan.-Mar.	65,453	......	24.1
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All items	1967=100	February	263.2	1.5[3]	8.1
All Urban Consumers, All items	1967=100	February	262.2	1.5[3]	7.8
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	March	551.1	10.1	−1.3
GAS SALES	thous. therms	March	4,247	−3.7	0.6
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	March	734	0.1	2.3

p = *preliminary.*

[1] *Estimated Westbound.*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to December, 1981.*

Sugar Act. Reenactment of sugar import quotas will not affect President Reagan's Caribbean Initiative adversely. The nations targeted for special treatment under this program could be given a larger quota and a preferential tariff. And these nations would have a guaranteed market with prices slightly higher than the world price as an incentive to fulfill their quotas. During the 40 years when the U.S. assigned marketing quotas to domestic and foreign producers, the nation encountered no emergencies, American consumers, producers, and sugar workers all benefited, and the federal government didn't have to spend a penny from the general fund. Instead, more than half a billion dollars was added to the U.S. Treasury during the life of the Sugar Act as a result of sugar processing taxes levied in excess of the costs of administering the act.

Construction

If the pace of construction authorizations established in the early part of the year continues, 1982 could be the worst year the construction industry in Hawaii has experienced in 25 years.

The value of private permits plunged 63% in the first quarter of 1982 relative to first quarter 1981, from $217 million to $81 million (includes Maui only for January as later data are not available). Residential and nonresidential construction were equally hard hit—residential declined from $111 million to $40 million and nonresidential from $106 million to $41 million—and all counties suffered declines.

Contracts awarded for public projects increased by $18.5 million, or 15.8% in the first four months of 1982, thanks to the awarding of a $47.2 million contract for construction of the deep draft harbor at Barber's Point. But the increase in public projects wasn't nearly big enough to make up for the $136 million decline in the private sector.

Department of Labor records show that in February, 4,751 construction workers were drawing unemployment insurance (U.I) and that they accounted for a third of all those on U.I. With 20,300 construction jobs recorded in February, 4,791 unemployed translates into an insured unemployment rate for the industry of about 23%. But if all those construction work-

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	February	135.2	20.7	10.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	247.2	......	−5.8
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	January	11,685	......	−84.2
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	18,404	......	−46.9
Maui County	thous. $	January	1,842	......	−96.3
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	9,037	......	−32.7
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	11,070	......	−13.6
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	January	141	......	−44.5
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Mar.	70	......	−69.0
Maui County	number	January	28	......	−28.2
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Mar.	197	......	−26.8
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Mar.	62	......	−38.6
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	January	4	......	−99.4
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Mar.	85	......	−46.5
Maui County	number	January	0	......	—
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Mar.	0	......	—
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Mar.	118	......	43.9
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	January	13,075	......	−68.5
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	31,916	......	−45.5
Maui County	thous. $	January	602	......	−76.3
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	4,700	......	−88.4
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	3,494	......	−19.4
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	135,684	......	15.8
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	76,322	......	208.1
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	34,391	......	−55.3
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	24,971	......	61.9
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	112,025	......	8.2
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	14,273	......	1,758.1
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	4,301	......	−12.0
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	5,084	......	−36.5
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	April	301.8	0.2	5.6
HIGH-RISE	1967=100	April	327.2	0.2	7.6
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	February	1,750.8	−9.8	−0.2
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	3,692.3	......	6.7
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	February	54.9	−5.3	−2.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	112.9	......	5.8
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	February	14.7	−20.7	8.3
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	33.3	......	22.5
RETAILING	mil. $	February	593.7	−19.9	−8.4
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	1,334.9	......	11.0
WHOLESALING	mil. $	February	429.7	−15.2	−8.8
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	936.4	......	−0.5
SERVICES	mil. $	February	395.7	3.5	8.8
	mil. $	Jan.-Feb.	778.0	......	12.4
OAHU NEW CAR SALES	number	February	2,363	7.5	n.c.

n.a. = *not available.*
n.c. = *not comparable.*
p = *preliminary.*

finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	March 31	4,540.3	−7.8	5.1
Honolulu County	mil. $	March 31	3,761.8	−8.0	6.9
Maui County	mil. $	March 31	279.9	−7.8	−1.7
Hawaii County	mil. $	March 31	338.1	−5.7	−5.3
Kauai County	mil. $	March 31	160.6	−7.1	1.6
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	March 31	1,024.0	−9.2	−13.5
Honolulu County	mil. $	March 31	855.2	−9.6	−14.2
Maui County	mil. $	March 31	68.9	−11.8	−10.4
Hawaii County	mil. $	March 31	70.1	−4.2	−11.9
Kauai County	mil. $	March 31	29.8	0.2	−1.4
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	March	7,475.3	12.0	−4.1
Honolulu County	mil. $	March	6,856.5	11.7	−4.6
Maui County	mil. $	March	267.0	22.9	3.4
Hawaii County	mil. $	March	259.7	13.6	2.4
Kauai County	mil. $	March	92.1	4.1	−2.2
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	March	83.39	15.3	4.9
Honolulu County	annual rate	March	91.34	15.3	4.8
Maui County	annual rate	March	43.58	23.2	7.7
Hawaii County	annual rate	March	43.51	16.4	14.1
Kauai County	annual rate	March	37.14	4.5	−0.1
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS[1]					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	March	81,633	−21.6	−12.0
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	277,489		1.9
Honolulu County	thous. $	March	74,879	−18.6	−8.6
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	246,413		3.2
Maui County	thous. $	March	2,784	−40.9	−40.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	12,169		−10.7
Hawaii County	thous. $	March	2,856	−47.3	−35.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	13,732		−1.1
Kauai County	thous. $	March	1,114	−42.5	−34.2
	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	5,174		−13.8

[1] Excludes property taxes which were formerly collected by the State but are now collected by the Counties.

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	March	451.4p	0.2	0.7
Employment	thous.	March	425.2p	0	−0.1
Unemployment	thous.	March	26.2p	5.0	16.7
Unemployment Rate	percent	March	5.8p	5.5	16.0
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	March	348.0p	0.3	0.3
Employment	thous.	March	329.3p	−0.1	−0.4
Unemployment	thous.	March	18.7p	7.2	15.4
Unemployment Rate	percent	March	5.4p	8.0	14.9
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	March	39.5p	0.5	3.3
Employment	thous.	March	37.2p	1.5	2.8
Unemployment	thous.	March	2.3p	−13.2	12.2
Unemployment Rate	percent	March	5.8p	−13.4	9.4
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	March	43.3p	0.8	1.3
Employment	thous.	March	39.6p	0	−0.3
Unemployment	thous.	March	3.7p	10.3	21.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	March	8.6p	8.9	19.4
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	March	20.6p	−1.7	1.2
Employment	thous.	March	19.2p	−1.8	−0.5
Unemployment	thous.	March	1.4p	0	27.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	March	6.7p	0	26.4
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL JOBS—STATE	thous.	March	442.6p	0.5	−0.9
SUGAR (mill and field)	thous.	March	8.6p	−1.7	−3.4
PINEAPPLE (cannery and field)	thous.	March	3.8p	8.7	−14.8
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING (excluding sugar and pineapple)	thous.	March	16.0p	−1.8	−1.8
Durable Goods	thous.	March	4.3p	−1.1	−3.4
Non-Durable Goods	thous.	March	11.7p	−1.7	−0.8
Apparel and Textiles	thous.	March	3.0p	1.7	0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE (excluding sugar and pineapple, but including agricultural self employed)	thous.	March	7.8p	5.4	1.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	March	20.3p	0.2	−11.2
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	March	20.6p	−0.2	−4.8
COMMUNICATION	thous.	March	7.3p	−0.7	−1.4
UTILITIES	thous.	March	2.5p	0	−1.9
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	March	86.7p	0.3	−0.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	March	18.2p	0.3	−1.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	March	32.2p	−0.5	0.2
HOTEL SERVICES STATE	thous.	March	27.0p	2.1	8.0
Honolulu County	thous.	March	15.3p	2.7	2.3
Maui County	thous.	March	6.3p	1.6	19.8
Hawaii County	thous.	March	3.1p	1.6	6.8
Kauai County	thous.	March	2.3p	2.3	18.4
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	March	75.4p	−0.5	−1.9
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	March	30.9p	−0.2	3.4
Civilian Agencies	thous.	March	10.6p	−0.9	−1.4
Defense Department	thous.	March	20.3p	0.5	6.3
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	March	47.9p	2.4	−0.4
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	March	12.4p	1.2	−3.1
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	March	14.29p	2.2	9.1
Average Weekly Hours	hours	March	36.6p	6.1	−6.9
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	March	7.91p	−1.0	4.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	March	37.6p	0.5	−5.5
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	March	10.46p	−2.1	9.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	March	43.9p	−0.5	2.8
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	March	6.34p	0.3	7.1
Average Weekly Hours	hours	March	33.4p	1.8	2.5
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	March	222.78p	1.7	1.4
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	March	6.83p	4.3	20.5
Average Weekly Hours	hours	March	33.1p	−0.6	2.2

p = *preliminary.*

ers who've either exhausted their benefits or are ineligible to collect were included, the unemployment rate for the industry would undoubtedly be higher.

Unemployment Insurance

The number of new claims filed by Hawaii residents for unemployment insurance shot up by 5,530 in March to 10,992 from 5,462 filed in February. Benefit payments increased by $1.3 million, from $6.3 million to $7.6 million. The major reason for the large increase was a 2-week layoff of sugar workers at six of Hawaii's sugar plantations, an attempt to trim costs. About 4,300 workers or half of Hawaii's sugar workers were affected.

Since there is a one-week waiting period before a person can begin drawing benefits, most sugar workers were eligible to collect only one week of benefits. However, some of the 1,800 workers on layoff on Kauai were rained out the week they were scheduled to return to work and so were able to collect an additional week of benefits. The maximum benefit amount is $169 per worker per week.

While the layoff of these 4,300 sugar workers was only temporary, 121 workers from Puna Sugar on the Big Island were slated to lose their jobs permanently on April 1, the first group of workers to be released from Puna Sugar as the company begins its phase-out which is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1984.

Total Personal Income

In May the U.S. Department of Commerce released total personal income (TPI) figures by state for 1981 and revisions back to 1969.

Hawaii TPI increased 11.5% in 1981, slightly below the average increase nationally of 11.6%. Hawaii's increase was right in the middle, ranking 26th among all the states. Growth was weakest in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes states—a result of the depressed condition of the American auto industry and industries supplying it—and in the Pacific Northwest where the lumber business has been devastated by the slump nationally in new home construction. Registering the biggest gains in TPI were the southwestern and Rocky Mountain states, and Alaska where energy-related business provided the main thrust.

The strongest contributors to the advance in Hawaii's TPI last year were property income—comprised of dividends, interest, and rent—which was pushed up 17.8% by record high interest rates, and tranfer payments which increased 14.5%. The triggering on by high U.S. unemployment rates of the unemployment insurance extended benefits program, extending the benefit period from 26 to 52 weeks, resulted in a 34.5% increase in U.I. benefits locally. The increase in other types of transfer payments was 13.8%.

A major offset to the TPI gain last year resulted from the increase in the social security tax rate which pushed total contributions here up 16.8%. Social security is accounted for in TPI when the distribution is made to the beneficiary and not when the tax is paid. Tax payments, therefore, are subtracted out of TPI. Without the tax increase, Hawaii's TPI would have increased closer to 12%.

The combination of high inflation rates and a sluggish economy the past several years has pushed inflation adjusted per capita income locally back to levels of five or six years ago. The peak year was 1978.

Other sobering news concerned continued narrowing of the gap between Hawaii's per capita income and that for the U.S. as a whole. From 6.1% above average in 1980, Hawaii's per capita figure fell to 5.5% above average in 1981. Hawaii's per capita income has been trending downward since 1970 when it was computed at 18.5% above the U.S. average.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	March	16,668	0.1	48.9
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	March	10,992	101.2	88.8
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	March	404	8.3	−0.2
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	March	7,621	20.4	55.2
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance	no. persons	March	64,892	−2.3	−9.6
Services	no. cases	1st Qtr. 1982	n.a.		
Medical	no. patients	March	51,651	4.6	−4.3
Food Stamps	no. persons	March	n.a.		
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	March	9,051	0.1	−5.1
Services	thous. $	1st Qtr. 1982	n.a.		
Medical	thous. $	March	10,843	1.0	−0.2
Food Stamps	thous. $	March	n.a.		

n.a. = *not available.*

[1] *Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.*

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	1,066,000p		1.3
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	981,000p		
C & C of Honolulu	number	April 1, 1980	762,565		
Maui County	number	April 1, 1980	70,991		
Hawaii County	number	April 1, 1980	92,053		
Kauai County	number	April 1, 1980	39,082		
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	April 1, 1980	903,981		
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	61,521		0.8*
Ashore	number	July 1, 1981	46,255		−5.2*
Afloat	number	July 1, 1981	15,266		25.1*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	July 1, 1981	64,344		0.5*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total for period ending 4/82	6,938		11.7
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	11,382	3.3	11.5
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	8,674	3.5	10.4
Manufacturing	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	472	5.8	10.8
Construction & Mining[3]	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	534	−4.1	−4.3
Wholesale	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	383	3.8	10.1
Retail	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	993	2.1	12.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	605	−2.9	4.5
Trans., Comm., & Util.	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	806	4.0	9.8
Services	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	1,801	3.0	13.6
Farm & Other[4]	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	233	0	15.3
Federal Civilian	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	782	3.0	11.4
Federal Military	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	1,040	15.4	18.2
State & Local	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	983	3.3	6.6
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	1,807	3.7	19.7
Transfer Payments (1,434) minus Personal Contributions For Social Ins. (532)	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	902	0.3	7.5
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1981	11,096		10.0
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1979	9,573		9.5
Maui County	dollars	1979	8,399		10.3
Hawaii County	dollars	1979	7,760		8.7
Kauai County	dollars	1979	7,762		8.6

p = *preliminary.*
r = *revised.*
**Compared to April 1, 1980.*
***Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

[1] *These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.*

[2] *Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.*

[3] *Income from mining not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.*

[4] *Income from agricultural services, forestry, fisheries and other not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.*

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS*	1967 = 100	March	124.4	−0.5	−8.4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	bil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	2,995.1p	−0.1	5.0
In 1972 Dollars	bil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	1,483.6p	−1.0	−2.2
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	March	2,524.8p	0.4	7.9
RETAIL SALES*	mil. $	March	87,164p	−0.5	1.2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967 = 100	March	141.2p	−0.8	−7.2
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	February	49,567.5	1.8	14.2
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	February	199.1	4.1	18.0
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	March	995.9	0.9	7.2
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	April	16.50	0.0	−3.8
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	February	327,596	0.0	5.9
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	February	230.4p	−1.0	−9.5
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967 = 100	January	307.6	0.3[1]	9.5
Apts, Hotel, Office Bldgs	1967 = 100	January	312.0	0.8[1]	10.2
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	March	99,492	−0.1	−0.9
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	March	9,854	2.9	23.8
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	March	9.0	2.3	23.3
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967 = 100	March	282.5	−0.1	6.5
All Urban Consumers	1967 = 100	March	283.1	−0.1	6.8
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967 = 100	March	276.5	−0.1	4.1
All Commodities	1967 = 100	March	n.a.	......	......

n.a. = *not available*
p = *preliminary.*
r = *revised.*
**Seasonally adjusted.*
***Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

[1] *Compared to November, 1981.*

First Hawaiian Bank

Established 1858
Member FDIC

Economic Indicators

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A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *June/July, 1982*

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Hawaii's Changing Visitor Mix

The origins of vacationers to Hawaii have gone through a gradual but accelerating change in recent years, so that in this decade island residents will see a very large number of visitors from areas that did not contribute to the mainstream of the visitor flow in the past.

The tourism industry in Hawaii evolved largely as a result of rapidly growing numbers of visitors from the United States Mainland. But in the last decade Canadian and Japanese travel to Hawaii was on the increase, making the foreign visitor market a significant factor in Hawaii tourism.

The Mainland-Canadian-Japanese mix pretty well dominated the visitor numbers throughout the 1970s. But in recent years there appears to be a definite trend emerging toward a wider mix of peoples coming to Hawaii. For example, the biggest increase in numbers of visitors from any country last year was the gain of 49,300 from Great Britain, which more than doubled the size of that market. Great Britain's increase far outstripped the 32,300 increase in visitors from Japan, which provided the second biggest increase in numbers from any country.

In the past two years of tourism recession, the absolute numbers from the Mainland and Canada have decreased, and the rate of growth in Japanese visitors has slowed dramatically. Helping to make up somewhat for the softening of Hawaii's traditional markets were increases in travel from Europe, the South Pacific, Latin America, and other countries of Asia.

The development of new markets was evident, for example, in the marketing program of the new Hyatt Regency Maui, which had opened in April 1980. Its promotion in Latin America brought many visitors from Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico. It was also able to attract a goodly number from the East Coast and Europe. This helped the hotel to keep its occupancy in the 90 percentile range last year. Another example of creative promotion was Sheraton Hawaii's work in Australia. And the Hawaii Visitors Bureau conducted its first trade show in Europe in the early part of last year.

The numbers from these new markets are small yet, but their growth rates have been encouraging. Whether they can be cultivated into major markets remains to be seen, but based on recent trends this seems possible.

When Hawaii began the push for tourism in the late 1940s, the Mainland was the prime if not the only market the visitor industry concentrated on. The reason was simple: the Mainland was the closest and richest market. Since travel was much slower and more expensive in those days, it made sense to aim promotional efforts at persuading Mainland residents to vacation here. In addition, few people in foreign countries had the resources to travel, let alone travel to Hawaii. Even by 1970, as much as 74 percent of visitors to Hawaii were from the Mainland, and only 26 percent were from foreign areas. Over the decade, the proportion changed dramatically and by 1981 visitors from the Mainland made up only 58.8 percent of the total, and foreign visitors were 41.2 percent of the total. Mainland visitors peaked at 2,560,000 in 1979, and last year they numbered 2,314,000.

Canadian visitors peaked at 358,000 in 1978, and declined gradually to 291,000 in 1981. The drop last year alone was 40,800. While Canadians made up 9.8 percent of total visitors in 1978, their share had fallen to 7.4 percent by 1981.

Japanese visitors began coming in numbers in the 1960s after their government lifted currency restrictions. Their big growth came in the first half of the 1970s, going from 131,500 in 1970 to 400,000 in 1974. Growth slackened after that (a result of economic problems at home and higher air fares), picked up in 1978 and 1979, then slowed again, but Japan still sent 690,000 visitors to Hawaii in 1981.

The surprising leader in rate of growth last year, both numerically and percentagewise, was Europe which sent 169,000 visitors to Hawaii, 88,800 more than in 1980. Most of that gain was accounted for by the United Kingdom and West Germany. United Kingdom visitors showed the largest gain of any country. And from West Germany came 28,900 visitors compared with 17,600 in 1980. Europe now accounts for 4.3 percent of all visitors, up from 1.7 percent in 1978, when these detailed breakdowns became available.

Asia sent 878,000 visitors to Hawaii last year, an increase of 60,500 over 1980, of which Japan accounted for 32,300 of the gain. Although there is no further breakdown of Asian statistics, the figures show that people from other nations of Asia are beginning to tour Hawaii in greater numbers. However, Japan is still Hawaii's largest foreign market, accounting for 17.5 percent of Hawaii's 1981 visitors.

Australia and New Zealand have always been represented in Hawaii's visitor totals, but their numbers began increasing more rapidly in the past decade. Australian visitors to Hawaii grew steadily over the decade, and last year 171,900 visited Hawaii, an increase of 41,900 or 32 percent from 1978. Visitors from New Zealand increased more rapidly in the latter years of the decade. The 68,500 from New Zealand in 1981 was more than double the 32,000 who came in 1978.

Latin America as a market had been negligible, but the number of visitors began to take on some significance during the past decade and in 1981 more than doubled with South America accounting for 28,000 and Mexico, 11,000, as people in the industry began to woo the market.

The development of these new markets has been accomplished through promotional effort, and shows what can be achieved by creative determination. Those who have developed these markets fully expect them to keep on growing. And growth in a wider market base is exactly what Hawaii's visitor industry will need in this competitive decade.

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	April	338,556p	−10.8	8.1
	number	Jan.-Apr.	1,392,598p	......	9.5
Westbound	number	April	255,507p	−15.0	6.7
	number	Jan.-Apr.	1,083,484p	......	11.4
Eastbound	number	April	83,049p	5.3	12.5
	number	Jan.-Apr.	309,114p	......	3.2
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	April	87,636p	−16.8	11.3
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	April	10.3	−5.5	4.0
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	April	14,833	−30.0	−4.4
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	April	57,802p	−20.4	2.5
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	April	120,523p	−18.0	12.8
	number	Jan.-Apr.	520,622p	......	13.7
Hawaii	number	April	47,014p	−19.1	−3.9
	number	Jan.-Apr.	218,962p	......	1.9
Kauai	number	April	56,838p	−11.1	−4.5
	number	Jan.-Apr.	239,054p	......	2.3
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	February	57,968	1.3	2.1
Oahu	number	February	33,492	0.0	−1.4
Waikiki	number	February	29,047	0.2	−1.4
Maui (includes 11 on Lanai)	number	February	11,607	7.7	8.2
Molokai	number	February	555	3.4	−12.6
Hawaii	number	February	7,167	−0.7	6.9
Kauai	number	February	5,147	−1.4	8.6
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	April	68.2p	−18.6	3.8
Oahu	percent	April	74.5p	−19.8	6.6
Maui	percent	April	74.6p	−16.4	6.7
Hawaii	percent	April	42.0p	−18.1	−3.0
Kauai	percent	April	55.9p	−18.0	−14.9
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	407.9	1.3	20.0
Military Payroll	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	173.3	−0.7	26.0
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	118.8	−12.0	16.3
Local Purchases	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	115.9	24.2	15.4
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan. 1-May 29	219	......	−37.5
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	May	391.38	9.7	11.1
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	44.3	......	65.3
FRESH	thous. lbs.	Jan.-Apr.	89,453	......	19.6
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All items	1967=100	April	264.7	0.6[3]	5.8
All Urban Consumers, All items	1967=100	April	263.8	0.6[3]	5.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	April	530.4	−3.8	−2.0
GAS SALES	thous. therms	April	4,107	−5.2	−0.7
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	April	735	−0.1	2.2

p = preliminary.
[1] *Estimated Westbound.*
[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*
[3] *Compared to February, 1982.*

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	March	111.8	−17.3	−6.8
	mil. $	Jan.-Mar.	358.9	......	−6.1
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	25,956	......	−74.0
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	23,368	......	−85.0
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	5,014	......	−90.8
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	13,082	......	−29.9
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	13,370	......	−14.9
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Feb.	307	......	−41.2
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Apr.	110	......	−61.8
Maui County	number	Jan.-Feb.	96	......	9.1
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Apr.	307	......	−17.5
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Apr.	81	......	−38.6
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Feb.	75	......	−89.4
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-Apr.	87	......	−94.7
Maui County	number	Jan.-Feb.	0	......	......
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-Apr.	0	......	......
Kauai County	number	Jan.-Apr.	118	......	43.9
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	31,817	......	65.6
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	59,650	......	−23.1
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Feb.	1,844	......	−58.1
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	6,120	......	−85.8
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	5,548	......	−4.1
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-May	165,018	......	28.6
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-May	90,529	......	236.9
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-May	47,965	......	−42.7
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-May	26,524	......	50.4
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-May	132,227	......	20.0
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-May	15,660	......	460.6
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-May	11,419	......	101.2
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-May	5,712	......	−40.4
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	May	302.4	0.2	6.1
HIGH-RISE	1967=100	May	327.4	0.1	7.8
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	March	1,518.4	−13.3	−8.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Mar.	5,210.7	......	1.7
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	March	37.0	−32.7	−12.0
	mil. $	Jan.-Mar.	149.9	......	0.8
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	March	16.8	14.2	5.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Mar.	50.2	......	16.3
RETAILING	mil. $	March	551.7	−7.1	−5.5
	mil. $	Jan.-Mar.	1,886.5	......	5.6
WHOLESALING	mil. $	March	329.1	−23.4	−24.8
	mil. $	Jan.-Mar.	1,265.5	......	−8.2
SERVICES	mil. $	March	373.3	−5.6	15.4
	mil. $	Jan.-Mar.	1,151.3	......	13.4
OAHU NEW CAR SALES	number	March	6,620p	......	−26.3

n.a. = not available.
n.c. = not comparable.
p = preliminary.

Consumer Prices

The Honolulu Consumer Price Index rose 0.6% between February and April, a rate that if continued over a year would produce an annual increase of only 3.7%. April prices were only 5.5% ahead of April 1981. The numbers point to very considerable improvement on the inflation front.

The biggest contributor to the Honolulu price gain over the 2 months was medical costs which rose 6.8% and accounted for over half of the Honolulu CPI gain. The medical care index stood a whopping 18.3% higher than one year earlier. Personal care costs were also up considerably, 5.9% between February and April and 14.6% over the year.

Price increases for all other major categories of consumer spending were modest or showed declines. Lower gasoline prices had the greatest dampening effect on the index, causing overall transportation costs to decline 0.5%. Food costs were down slightly with prices for cereal and bakery products declining 1.5%, and fruit and vegetable prices down 4.2%. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages--up 2.5%--tended to reduce somewhat the price decline in the food and beverage category.

Housing costs increased only 0.4%. There was no net change in shelter costs, residential rents actually dropped, but gas and electricity and home maintenance and repair costs both increased.

Apparel and upkeep prices were up 0.8% and entertainment costs dropped 0.7% from February.

Oahu Car Sales

1982 car sales relative to 1981 really can't be measured now that Cardinal Mailing Services, source for this information, is no longer including light trucks in with the statistics on passenger cars as it was doing in 1980 and 1981. However, despite this disruption in the car sales series, a rough idea of how car sales this year stack up against last year can be obtained by

finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	April 30	4,969.8	1.1	14.9
Honolulu County	mil. $	April 30	4,144.7	1.8	17.6
Maui County	mil. $	April 30	295.6	−4.6	3.2
Hawaii County	mil. $	April 30	357.0	−0.8	−0.2
Kauai County	mil. $	April 30	172.5	−1.6	9.1
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	April 30	1,127.8	3.7	1.1
Honolulu County	mil. $	April 30	954.8	5.3	2.4
Maui County	mil. $	April 30	69.5	−8.5	−6.8
Hawaii County	mil. $	April 30	74.5	1.1	−4.7
Kauai County	mil. $	April 30	29.1	−7.9	−3.8
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	April	7,341.5	−1.8	−5.2
Honolulu County	mil. $	April	6,740.6	−1.7	−5.6
Maui County	mil. $	April	257.0	−3.8	4.0
Hawaii County	mil. $	April	249.1	−4.1	−4.8
Kauai County	mil. $	April	94.8	3.0	−2.5
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	April	79.54	−1.8	−1.6
Honolulu County	annual rate	April	86.92	−2.1	−2.1
Maui County	annual rate	April	42.42	2.0	8.4
Hawaii County	annual rate	April	40.36	−4.9	1.3
Kauai County	annual rate	April	37.53	4.1	−2.8
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS[1]					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	April	80,263	−1.7	−26.5
	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	357,751	......	−6.2
Honolulu County	thous. $	April	70,145	−6.3	−24.5
	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	316,558	......	−4.6
Maui County	thous. $	April	4,269	53.4	−29.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	16,439	......	−16.7
Hawaii County	thous. $	April	4,300	50.5	−36.9
	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	18,033	......	−12.9
Kauai County	thous. $	April	1,548	39.0	−54.1
	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	6,722	......	−28.3

[1] *Excludes property taxes which were formerly collected by the State but are now collected by the Counties.*

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	April	450.5p	−0.2	0.3
Employment	thous.	April	423.7p	−0.4	−0.7
Unemployment	thous.	April	26.8p	2.7	18.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	April	6.0p	3.4	17.6
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	April	347.2p	−0.2	0.0
Employment	thous.	April	328.1p	−0.3	−0.9
Unemployment	thous.	April	19.1p	2.1	18.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	April	5.5p	1.9	19.6
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	April	40.0p	1.3	3.4
Employment	thous.	April	37.7p	1.1	2.9
Unemployment	thous.	April	2.4p	2.2	6.8
Unemployment Rate	percent	April	5.9p	1.7	5.4
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	April	42.8p	−1.0	0.1
Employment	thous.	April	39.0p	−1.4	−1.3
Unemployment	thous.	April	3.8p	2.7	18.5
Unemployment Rate	percent	April	9.0p	4.7	18.4
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	April	20.4p	−0.7	−1.0
Employment	thous.	April	18.9p	−1.3	−2.8
Unemployment	thous.	April	1.5p	10.7	34.8
Unemployment Rate	percent	April	7.5p	11.9	33.9
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL JOBS-STATE	thous.	April	443.2p	0.2	−0.7
SUGAR (mill and field)	thous.	April	8.5p	−1.2	−5.6
PINEAPPLE (cannery and field)	thous.	April	5.3p	40.0	0
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING (excluding sugar and pineapple)	thous.	April	15.8p	−0.6	−3.1
Durable Goods	thous.	April	4.3p	1.2	−3.4
Non-Durable Goods	thous.	April	11.5p	−1.6	−3.8
Apparel and Textiles	thous.	April	3.0p	−1.7	0
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE (excluding sugar and pineapple but including agricultural self-employed)	thous.	April	7.6p	−1.9	−3.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	April	19.6p	−3.2	−12.7
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	April	20.7p	0.5	−4.8
COMMUNICATION	thous.	April	7.3p	0	−1.4
UTILITIES	thous.	April	2.6p	0	−1.9
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	April	86.3p	−0.3	−0.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	April	18.2p	−0.3	−1.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	April	32.2p	−0.2	0.6
HOTEL SERVICES-STATE	thous.	April	26.6p	−1.1	9.2
Honolulu County	thous.	April	15.1p	−1.3	2.7
Maui County	thous.	April	6.3p	−0.8	19.0
Hawaii County	thous.	April	3.1p	−3.2	13.0
Kauai County	thous.	April	2.2p	0	25.0
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	April	75.2p	−0.2	−2.1
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	April	31.3p	1.6	4.2
Civilian Agencies	thous.	April	10.9p	2.8	−0.5
Defense Department	thous.	April	20.4p	0.5	6.5
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	April	48.1p	0.4	0.3
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	April	12.5p	1.6	−0.8
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	April	14.22p	−0.5	9.0
Average Weekly Hours	hours	April	37.0p	1.1	3.6
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	April	7.84p	−0.9	4.7
Average Weekly Hours	hours	April	36.2p	−3.7	−7.7
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	April	10.57p	1.1	10.6
Average Weekly Hours	hours	April	43.3p	−1.4	0.5
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	April	6.41p	1.1	7.6
Average Weekly Hours	hours	April	33.0p	−1.2	0.9
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	April	217.16p	−2.5	4.1
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	April	6.34p	−7.2	10.5
Average Weekly Hours	hours	April	32.4p	−2.1	0.6

p = *preliminary.*

assuming the relationship of passenger car sales to light trucks that prevailed in 1978 and 1979 was also true last year. That would mean that of the 8,981 passenger cars and trucks sold in the first quarter of 1981, 7,993 were passenger cars as against 6,620 new passenger cars sold in the first quarter of 1982, a substantial decline --more than 15%. This method of estimating passenger car sales in 1981 could be way off the mark, but even if it were, the decline in car sales would still have to be on the order of 10% or more.

Sales by manufacturer and make in 1982 can be compared relative to 1979 to see how the market has changed since car and truck sales were reported separately prior to 1980.

The European car market has fallen off dramatically in Hawaii in recent years. In the first quarter of 1979 there were 1,091 European cars sold, 13% of the Oahu new car market. In the first quarter 1982 European sales numbered but 398 and comprised only 6% of the market. Domestic sales of 4,678, 55.7% of the Oahu market in the first quarter 1979, had dropped to 3,096, 46.8% of the market in the first quarter 1982. Japanese sales, on the other hand, increased from 2,630 to 3,123 between the first quarters of 1979 and 1982 and the Japanese market share increased from 31.3% to 47.2%.

Among the three major U.S. automakers, Ford was the leader in Hawaii in the first quarter of this year with 60% of domestic sales. General Motors was second with 32%, and Chrysler trailed with 7%. This is counter to the Mainland trend where General Motors took 63%, Ford 24% and Chrysler. 13% of the first quarter domestic market. But Hawaii statistics were distorted by a big fleet purchase of Mercurys by a car rental company early in the year.

As a result Mercury shows up as the top selling car on Oahu in the first quarter 1982, ahead of the usual front runners.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	April	13,756	−17.5	19.9
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	April	8,382	−23.7	31.7
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	April	319	−21.0	1.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	April	7,321	−3.9	47.9
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance	no./persons	April	64,558	−0.5	−10.0
Services	no./cases	1st Qtr. 1982	6,966	−15.5	−45.7
Medical	no./patients	April	56,213	8.8	9.7
Food Stamps	no./persons	April	96,312	0.7	−7.4
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	April	8,917	−1.5	−6.5
Services	thous. $	1st Qtr. 1982	n.a.	......	......
Medical	thous. $	April	15,111	39.4	61.1
Food Stamps	thous. $	April	5,522	0.1	−8.3

n.a. = *not available.*

[1] *Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.*

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	1,066,000p	......	1.3
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	981,000p	......	......
C & C of Honolulu	number	April 1, 1980	762,565	......	......
Maui County	number	April 1, 1980	70,991	......	......
Hawaii County	number	April 1, 1980	92,053	......	......
Kauai County	number	April 1, 1980	39,082	......	......
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	924,000	......	1.4
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	61,521	......	0.8*
Ashore	number	July 1, 1981	46,255	......	−5.2*
Afloat	number	July 1, 1981	15,266	......	25.1*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	July 1, 1981	64,344	......	0.5*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total for period ending 5/82	6,884	......	10.0
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	11,382	3.3	11.5
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	8,674	3.5	10.4
Manufacturing	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	472	5.8	10.8
Construction & Mining[3]	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	534	−4.1	−4.3
Wholesale	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	383	3.8	10.1
Retail	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	993	2.1	12.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	605	−2.9	4.5
Trans., Comm., & Util.	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	806	4.0	9.8
Services	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	1,801	3.0	13.6
Farm & Other[4]	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	233	0	15.3
Federal Civilian	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	782	3.0	11.4
Federal Military	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	1,040	15.4	18.2
State & Local	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	983	3.3	6.6
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	1,807	3.7	19.7
Transfer Payments (1,434) minus Personal Contributions For Social Ins. (532)	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	902	0.3	7.5
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1981	11,096	......	10.0
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1980	10,492	......	11.2
Maui County	dollars	1980	8,871	......	10.4
Hawaii County	dollars	1980	8,400	......	9.6
Kauai County	dollars	1980	8,472	......	10.4

p = *preliminary.*

**Compared to April 1, 1980.*

***Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

[1] *These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.*

[2] *Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.*

[3] *Income from mining not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.*

[4] *Income from agricultural services, forestry, fisheries and other not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.*

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS*	1967 = 100	April	125.2	0.8	−8.8
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	bil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	2,991.6p	−0.2	4.9
In 1972 Dollars	bil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	1,482.2p	−1.1	−2.3
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	April	2,531.1p	0.3	7.5
RETAIL SALES*	mil. $	April	88,310p	1.4	2.4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967 = 100	April	140.7p	−0.6	−7.4
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	March	49,399.1	0.2	9.3
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	March	200.7	1.4	13.5
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	April	1,001.7	0.7	7.2
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	May	16.50	0	−15.9
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	March	328,586	0.3	5.2
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	March	231.2p	−0.8	−7.6
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967 = 100	January	307.6	0.3[1]	9.5
Apts, Hotel, Office Bldgs	1967 = 100	January	312.0	0.8[1]	10.2
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	April	99,340	−0.2	−1.5
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	April	10,307	4.6	30.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	April	9.4	4.4	28.8
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967 = 100	April	283.7	0.4	6.3
All Urban Consumers	1967 = 100	April	284.3	0.4	6.6
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967 = 100	April	276.7	0.1	3.2
All Commodities	1967 = 100	April	297.9	0	1.5

p = *preliminary.*

[1] *Compared to November, 1981.*

**Seasonally adjusted.*

***Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.*

Here's what the Oahu car market looks like so far in 1982 relative to three years earlier.

OAHU CAR SALES

	I Qtr. 1982		I Qtr. 1979	
	Sales	% Market	Sales	% Market
Mercury	1,073	16.2	317	3.8
Honda	878	13.3	562	6.7
Toyota	841	12.7	1,101	13.1
Ford	683	10.3	1,532	18.2
Mazda	613	9.3	369	4.4
Datsun	503	7.6	501	6.0
Chevrolet	435	6.6	1,241	14.8
Buick	239	3.6	272	3.2
Subaru	198	3.0	97	1.2
Volkswagen	175	2.6	690	8.2
Pontiac	155	2.3	306	3.6
Oldsmobile	117	1.8	179	2.1
All Others	710	10.7	1,232	14.7
TOTAL	6,620	100.0	8,399	100.0

Total Personal Income by County

Total personal income and per capita personal income figures by county for 1980 were released in April by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Nationally, total personal income increased faster in metropolitan than in nonmetropolitan counties in 1980, somewhat of a reversal from the general trend over the past decade. But for Hawaii, nonmetropolitan TPI continued to grow faster as it had generally over the past decade--Maui increased 13.0%, Hawaii 13.5%, and Kauai 13.8%--whereas metropolitan or Honolulu TPI increased somewhat less--12.8%.

With respect to per capita personal income, Honolulu at $10,492 was 3.3% above the U.S. metropolitan average of $10,153 and ranked 45th among the nation's 305 metropolitan counties. Highest among the Neighbor Island counties was Maui with per capita income of $8,871, 17.4% above the U.S. nonmetropolitan average. Kauai was next with $8,472, 12.1% above average. And the Big Island with $8,400 was 11.2% above the average nationally.

After adjustment for inflation -- the Honolulu Consumer Price Index rose 11.7% in 1980--1980 resulted in "real" losses in per capita personal income for all four counties. Incurring the biggest loss was the Big Island where per capita income dropped back 1.9% in real terms. Both Kauai and Maui were down 1.1% and Oahu fell 0.4% in real terms. That put the Big Island 5.3% behind its 1977 peak (inflation-adjusted). Kauai in 1980 was 4.5% behind its 1978 peak. Maui was 6.5% behind its 1977 peak, and Oahu was down 3.3% from its 1978 peak.

First Hawaiian Bank
Established 1858
Member FDIC

business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	May	325,228p	−5.4	2.2
	number	Jan.-May	1,723,161p	......	8.3
Westbound	number	May	232,081p	−11.7	1.0
	number	Jan.-May	1,322,917p	......	10.0
Eastbound	number	May	93,147p	15.0	5.1
	number	Jan.-May	400,244p	......	3.1
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	May	73,836p	−18.1	0.2
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	May	9.9	−3.9	0.0
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	May	12,249	−17.4	−8.5
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	May	47,140p	−20.7	−7.7
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	May	110,069p	−11.2	4.7
	number	Jan.-May	634,159p	......	12.6
Hawaii	number	May	47,534p	−1.7	0.7
	number	Jan.-May	267,849p	......	2.2
Kauai	number	May	56,666p	−3.1	−5.7
	number	Jan.-May	298,356p	......	1.5
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	June	59,357	2.4	5.1
Oahu	number	June	34,766	3.8	3.6
Waikiki	number	June	30,272	4.2	4.0
Maui (includes 11 on Lanai)	number	June	11,723	1.0	9.5
Molokai	number	June	555	0.0	3.0
Hawaii	number	June	7,106	−0.9	3.6
Kauai	number	June	5,207	1.2	7.8
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	May	61.7	−9.5	−5.5
Oahu	percent	May	67.3	−9.7	−1.8
Maui	percent	May	64.2	−13.9	−10.8
Hawaii	percent	May	39.0	−7.1	−5.8
Kauai	percent	May	54.8	−2.0	−21.4
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	407.9	1.3	20.0
Military Payroll	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	173.3	−0.7	26.0
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	118.9	−12.0	16.3
Local Purchases	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	115.9	24.2	15.4
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan. 1-Jul. 3	374.5	......	−22.8
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$/ton	June	420.63	7.5	11.4
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	52.5	......	65.9
FRESH	thous. lbs.	Jan.-May	111,174	......	17.3
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised): All items	1967=100	April	264.7	0.6[3]	5.8
All Urban Consumers: All items	1967=100	April	263.8	0.6[3]	5.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	May	551.6	4.0	−0.8
GAS SALES	thous. therms	May	4,107	−5.2	−0.7
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	May	735	−0.1	2.2

p = *preliminary*

[1] *Estimated Westbound.*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to February, 1982.*

Hotel Inventory

The latest hotel inventory, as of June 1, 1982, shows that there has been a net increase of 1,389 units available for short-term rental in the state since the last inventory was taken four months earlier in February. The increase was largely attributable to the completion of the new Tapa Tower at the Hilton Hawaiian Village which opened up 1,056 units.

Over the 12 months since June 1981 there has been a rather substantial net increase in the inventory—2,855 units—as many major new hotels have opened. Island Holidays' 460-room The Waiohai on Kauai, the 543-room Sheraton Royal Waikoloa on the Big Island, and the 720-room Maui Marriott Resort on Kaanapali Beach, all opened in the latter half of last year, and a 230-room addition to the Sheraton Kauai, opened early this year. This means that despite the sizable increase in visitors in 1982, hotel occupancy rates are still on the low side.

The most significant withdrawal from the inventory during this period was the 199-room Islander on the Beach on Kauai which was closed late last year for condominium conversion.

Upcoming hotel openings include the 351-room Mauna Lani Bay Hotel which is a-building on the Big Island's Kohala Coast and is slated to open in the spring of 1983, the 350-room Kauai Hilton planned for mid-1983 opening, and the Halekulani in Waikiki with 456 rooms to open late in 1983.

The inventory, entitled *Visitor Plant Inventory*, is prepared by the Research Department of the Hawaii Visitors Bureau and is published every four months.

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	April	110.0	−1.6	−13.9
	mil. $	Jan.-Apr.	468.9	......	−8.1
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	50,453	......	−57.2
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-May	29,394	......	−82.5
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	11,941	......	−79.1
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-May	33,127	......	44.6
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-May	14,636	......	−31.0
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Mar.	460	......	−36.9
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-May	135	......	−61.5
Maui County	number	Jan.-Mar.	131	......	−1.5
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-May	360	......	−22.2
Kauai County	number	Jan.-May	93	......	−42.9
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Mar.	325	......	−58.7
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-May	89	......	−94.8
Maui County	number	Jan.-Mar.	122	......	−76.6
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-May	80	......	233.3
Kauai County	number	Jan.-May	118	......	18.0
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	42,827	......	−60.8
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-May	70,200	......	−24.0
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Mar.	2,717	......	−54.2
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-May	6,932	......	−84.3
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-May	6,695	......	−33.6
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-June	195,713	......	21.4
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-June	99,428	......	162.0
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-June	65,194	......	−35.0
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-June	31,092	......	35.7
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-June	153,418	......	11.0
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-June	16,966	......	393.2
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-June	13,339	......	43.9
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-June	11,990	......	16.6
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	June	301.5	−0.3	5.0
HIGH RISE	1967=100	June	326.4	−0.3	7.0
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	April	1,901.7	25.2	−9.7
	mil. $	Jan.-Apr.	7,112.4	......	−1.6
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	April	66.3	79.2	−5.9
	mil. $	Jan.-Apr.	216.3	......	−0.5
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	April	17.1	1.7	19.8
	mil. $	Jan.-Apr.	67.3	......	17.2
RETAILING	mil. $	April	659.5	19.6	12.9
	mil. $	Jan.-Apr.	2,546.1	......	7.4
WHOLESALING	mil. $	April	468.8	42.5	−41.1
	mil. $	Jan.-Apr.	1,734.3	......	−20.3
SERVICES	mil. $	April	442.0	18.4	13.4
	mil. $	Jan.-Apr.	1,593.3	......	13.4
OAHU NEW CAR SALES	number	April	1,840	−11.3	n.c.

n.a. = *not available.*

n.c. = *not comparable.*

p = *preliminary.*

finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
[illegible]					
State	mil. $	April 30	4,969.8	1.1	14.9
Honolulu County	mil. $	April 30	4,144.7	1.8	17.6
Maui County	mil. $	April 30	295.6	-4.6	3.2
Hawaii County	mil. $	April 30	357.0	-0.8	-0.2
Kauai County	mil. $	April 30	172.5	-1.6	9.1
[illegible]					
State	mil. $	April 30	1,127.8	3.7	1.1
Honolulu County	mil. $	April 30	954.8	5.3	2.4
Maui County	mil. $	April 30	69.5	-8.5	-6.8
Hawaii County	mil. $	April 30	74.5	1.1	-4.7
Kauai County	mil. $	April 30	29.1	-7.9	-3.8
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	April	7,341.5	-1.8	-5.2
Honolulu County	mil. $	April	6,740.6	-1.7	-5.6
Maui County	mil. $	April	257.0	-3.8	4.0
Hawaii County	mil. $	April	249.1	-4.1	-4.8
Kauai County	mil. $	April	94.8	3.0	-2.5
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
State	annual rate	April	79.54	-1.8	-1.6
Honolulu County	annual rate	April	86.92	-2.1	-2.1
Maui County	annual rate	April	42.42	2.0	8.4
Hawaii County	annual rate	April	40.36	-4.9	1.3
Kauai County	annual rate	April	37.53	4.1	-2.8
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS¹					
[illegible]	thous. $	May	88,914	10.8	-24.2
	thous. $	Jan.-May	446,665		-10.4
Honolulu County	thous. $	May	83,702	19.3	-19.8
	thous. $	Jan.-May	400,260		-8.2
Maui County	thous. $	May	3,121	-26.9	-50.7
	thous. $	Jan.-May	19,559		-24.9
Hawaii County	thous. $	May	1,264	-70.6	-73.1
	thous. $	Jan.-May	19,296		-24.0
Kauai County	thous. $	May	827	46.6	-54.0
	thous. $	Jan.-May	7,549		-32.4

¹Excludes property taxes which were formerly collected by the State but are now collected by the Counties.

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	May	452.0p	0.3	0.1
Employment	thous.	May	422.9p	-0.2	-1.1
Unemployment	thous.	May	29.1p	8.4	23.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	May	6.4p	6.7	23.1
OAHU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	May	348.4p	0.3	-0.2
Employment	thous.	May	328.0p	-0.1	-1.3
Unemployment	thous.	May	20.4p	6.8	21.8
Unemployment Rate	percent	May	5.9p	7.3	22.9
MAUI					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	May	40,100p	0.1	3.2
Employment	thous.	May	37,300p	-0.9	1.9
Unemployment	thous.	May	2,800p	1.9	24.4
Unemployment Rate	percent	May	7.0p	18.6	20.7
HAWAII					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	May	43.1p	0.5	0.1
Employment	thous.	May	38.6p	-0.8	-2.3
Unemployment	thous.	May	4.3p	11.7	26.5
Unemployment Rate	percent	May	9.9p	11.2	26.9
KAUAI					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	May	20.5p	0.5	-0.5
Employment	thous.	May	18.9p	-0.3	-2.6
Unemployment	thous.	May	1.6p	3.2	28.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	May	7.9p	5.3	31.7
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
[illegible]	thous.	May	443.8p	0.2	-0.5
[illegible]	thous.	May	8.4p	0	5.6
[illegible]	thous.	May	5.5p	13.4	1.8
[illegible]					
[illegible]	thous.	May	16.0p	0.9	1.5
[illegible]	thous.	May	4.3p	-1.2	-2.3
[illegible]	thous.	May	11.7p	2.2	-1.3
[illegible]	thous.	May	2.9p	0	0
[illegible]					
[illegible]	thous.	May	7.8p	2.0	-1.3
[illegible]	thous.	May	19.2p	2.0	15.2
[illegible]	thous.	May	20.5p	1.0	-6.1
[illegible]	thous.	May	7.3p	0.7	2.7
[illegible]	thous.	May	2.6p	0	-1.9
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	May	36.4p	0.1	-0.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	May	18.1p	0.3	1.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	May	32.2p	0.2	0.2
[illegible]	thous.	May	26.3p	1.5	8.7
Honolulu County	thous.	May	14.9p	1.0	2.4
Maui County	thous.	May	6.1p	0	-2.4
Hawaii County	thous.	May	3.0p	0	17.3
Kauai County	thous.	May	2.3p	0	25.0
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	May	75.2p	0.2	1.9
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	May	31.6p	0.5	4.7
Civilian Agencies	thous.	May	11.1p	1.4	1.4
Defense Agencies	thous.	May	20.4p	0.2	6.5
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	May	48.0p	0.2	0.3
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	May	12.6p	0.4	0
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	May	14.19p	-0.2	9.7
Average Weekly Hours	hours	May	38.2p	3.2	1.1
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	May	7.77p	-0.9	4.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	May	37.7p	4.1	-1.6
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	May	10.98p	3.9	8.1
Average Weekly Hours	hours	May	42.6p	-1.6	-0.2
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	May	6.40p	-0.2	7.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	May	33.4p	1.2	2.1
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	May	225.16p	3.7	9.8
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	May	6.23p	-1.7	7.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	May	32.0p	-1.2	-3.3

p = preliminary

Tax Collections

State Tax receipts (excluding property taxes which are now collected by the counties) were 24% lower in May 1982 than in May 1981 and for the calendar year through May were 10% lower. The major reason for the reduced tax take has been the increase in refunds —$116 million was returned to taxpayers in the first five months of 1982 versus $43 million in the same period last year—a result largely of the one-time $100 per person tax refund credited against 1981 tax returns. Increased general excise tax credits, and renters' and child care credits also increased the amount of tax dollars returned to Hawaii residents.

Another change which has worked to reduce collections so far this year relative to last year has been the switchover from a March deadline for car registrations applying to all car owners, to a staggered registration system conducted throughout the year.

If allowance is made for these tax changes—increased tax credits to Hawaii residents and the conversion to a staggered system for car registrations—the increase in tax collections would more likely be on the order of 5%-7%, of much the same magnitude as last year when tax collections increased 6.5%. That's in contrast to increases during the three preceding years, 1978-1980, that were all in the double-digit range.

Of course a weak economy is the reason for the rather anemic performance this year and last year. Most notable has been the decline in corporate income taxes. Corporate income tax receipts were down $4.4 million or 15% through May. Tax payments on net incomes of banks and other financial institutions were also down—a minus $249,000 or 27.2%. And with the rather depressed state of real estate locally meaning less property changing hands, conveyance tax receipts dropped 33.1% through May. Fuel tax collections continued to decline—down $230,000 or 1%—a trend that was begun early in 1981 when the federal government decontrolled oil prices sending fuel prices skyrocketing, resulting in decreased consumption.

The 10.4% decline in state tax collections through May was not evenly distributed throughout the state. Oahu collections were down 8.2% while Neighbor Island declines were much steeper. Maui collections fell 24.9%, the Big Island dropped 24%, and Kauai collections were off 32.4%.

The reason for the rather large disparity is that while the big tax refunds this year (which for accounting purposes show up as a tax loss) are recorded by county of residence of taxpayer, the offsetting income taxes from which those refunds theoretically derive are not. Companies with operations both on Oahu and the Neighbor Islands generally file consolidated reports when turning over employee withholdings to the State, all of which the State Tax Department then reports as Oahu tax receipts. That means income tax withholdings are overstated for Oahu and understated for the Neighbor Islands. As a consequence the refunds, on paper at least, diminish considerably the understated Neighbor Island collections resulting in the large declines.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	May	11,614	15.6	12.4
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	May	6,401	-23.6	12.6
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	May	326	2.2	-4.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PAYMENTS	thous. $	May	5,849	20.1	22.9
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS¹					
Financial Maintenance	no. persons	May	64,985	0.7	9.4
Services	no. cases	1st Qtr. 1982	6,966	15.5	-45.7
Medical	no. patients	May	48,025	14.6	13.3
Food Stamps	no. persons	May	96,376	0.1	8.0
PAYMENTS					
Financial Maintenance	thous. $	May	8,981	0.1	5.8
Services	thous. $	1st Qtr. 1982	3,517	4.1	41.5
Medical	thous. $	May	12,493	17.3	12.3
Food Stamps	thous. $	May	5,536	0.3	8.4

¹Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	1,066,000p		1.3
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	981,000p		
C & C of Honolulu	number	April 1, 1980	762,565		
Maui County	number	April 1, 1980	70,991		
Hawaii County	number	April 1, 1980	92,053		
Kauai County	number	April 1, 1980	39,082		
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	924,000		1.4
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	61,521		0.8*
Ashore	number	July 1, 1981	46,255		-6.2*
Afloat	number	July 1, 1981	15,266		25.1*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	July 1, 1981	64,344		0.5*
ALIEN IMMIGRATION†	number	12 mo. total for period ending 6/82	6,959		12.2
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	11,382	3.3	11.5
Employment Income‡	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	8,674	3.5	10.4
Manufacturing	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	472	5.8	10.8
Contract Construction§	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	534	-4.1	-4.3
Wholesale	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	383	3.8	10.1
Retail	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	993	2.1	12.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	605	-2.9	4.5
Trans., Comm., Util.	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	806	4.0	9.8
Services	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	1,801	3.0	13.6
[illegible]	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	233	0	15.3
Federal Civilian	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	782	3.0	11.4
Federal Military	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	1,040	15.4	18.2
State & Local	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	983	3.3	6.6
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	1,807	3.7	19.7
Transfer Payments less Personal Contributions for Social Ins.	mil. $	4th Qtr. 1981	902	0.3	7.5
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1981	11,096		10.0
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1980	10,492		11.2
Maui County	dollars	1980	8,871		10.4
Hawaii County	dollars	1980	8,400		9.6
Kauai County	dollars	1980	8,472		10.4

p = preliminary.
*Compared to April 1, 1980.
**Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
†These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.
‡Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.
§Income from mining not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.
‖Income from agricultural services, forestry, fisheries and other not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS*	1967=100	May	127.7p	0.3	-6.1
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
in Current Dollars	bil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	2,998.4 r	0.0	5.1
in 1972 Dollars	bil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	1,484.5 r	-0.9	-2.1
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	May	2,548.1p	0.7	7.6
RETAIL SALES*	mil. $	May	89,236p	1.5	3.3
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967=100	May	140.3p	-0.2	-8.1
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	April	48,166.1	-2.5	9.2
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	April	193.7	-3.5	12.7
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	May	1,010.8p	0.9	6.6
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	June	16.50	0.0	-17.6
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	April	329,761	0.4	4.7
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	April	232.8p	-0.6	-5.6
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967=100	March	309.8	0.7¹	9.0
Apts, Hotel, Office Bldgs.	1967=100	March	315.5	1.3¹	10.1
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	May	100,117	0.8	-0.9
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	May	10,549	2.3	27.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	May	9.5	1.1	26.7
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967=100	May	286.5	1.0	6.5
All Urban Consumers	1967=100	May	287.1	1.0	6.7
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967=100	May	276.8	0.0	3.0
All Commodities	1967=100	May	298.6	0.2	1.5

p = preliminary.
r = revised.
¹Compared to January, 1982.
*Seasonally adjusted.
**Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

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Economic Indicators

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A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *August, 1982*

9/3/82

Things Might Be Looking a Bit Better Before Long

B3500-1

NATIONALLY:

In the last few months some encouraging signs have appeared that would indicate that *maybe* the country will start pulling out of its economic recession before too long. The most encouraging sign has been a turn-up in the Commerce Department's composite index of leading economic indicators, which has now risen for the last three months after being headed downward for the prior ten months. To noneconomists, this requires a little explanation.

Careful research by the National Bureau of Economic Research over the past half century has identified some 125 economic statistical time series that move with the business cycle—going up when business conditions are improving and going down when we are in a recession. Some of these economic indicators have historically moved up and down with the business cycle with very close time correlation—these are called *coincident* economic indicators: the index of industrial production is a good example. Some move with the business cycle, but lag behind it, continuing to move up after general business has started down and continuing to go down after general business conditions have started to improve: commercial and industrial loans outstanding is a good example of a *lagging* economic series. But some series move ahead of the turns in general business activity, and therefore are predictive of the level of future business activity. These are called *leading* economic indicators and a good example is new contracts and orders for plant and equipment. It is this latter group of 12 economic series that has now, for the last three months, been on the upturn after being headed down for so long. This may only be an irrelevant blip in the movement of the series, but on the other hand it more probably indicates that before long the present recession will have touched bottom and the economy will start turning up.

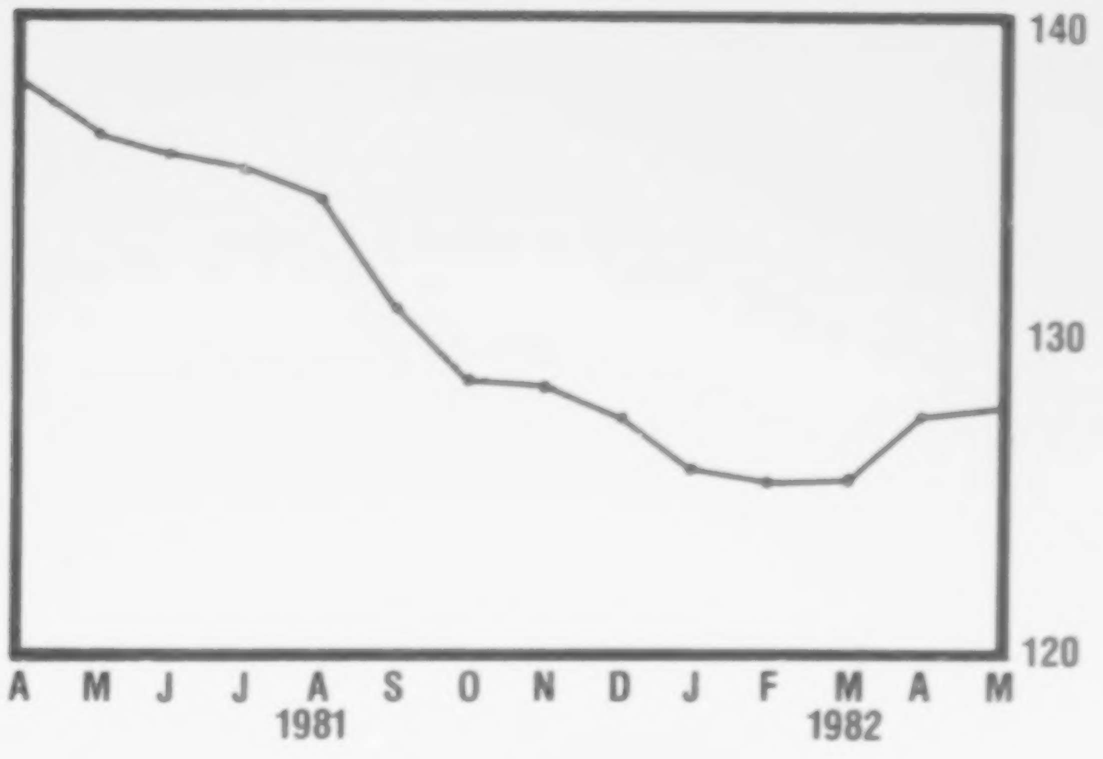
LOCALLY:

In Hawaii where our economy has been flat for the last two years there are some indications that better days *may* lie ahead. We cannot see any such signs in sugar or pine where world markets are glutted nor in construction where 1982 looks like a dismal year, but in tourism and military expenditures, we see some significant light at the end of the tunnel. Since tourism and the military account for approximately half the total Hawaiian economy, vigor in these areas means vigor in the whole economy. So let's look at some of the good things that are happening in these two controlling sectors:

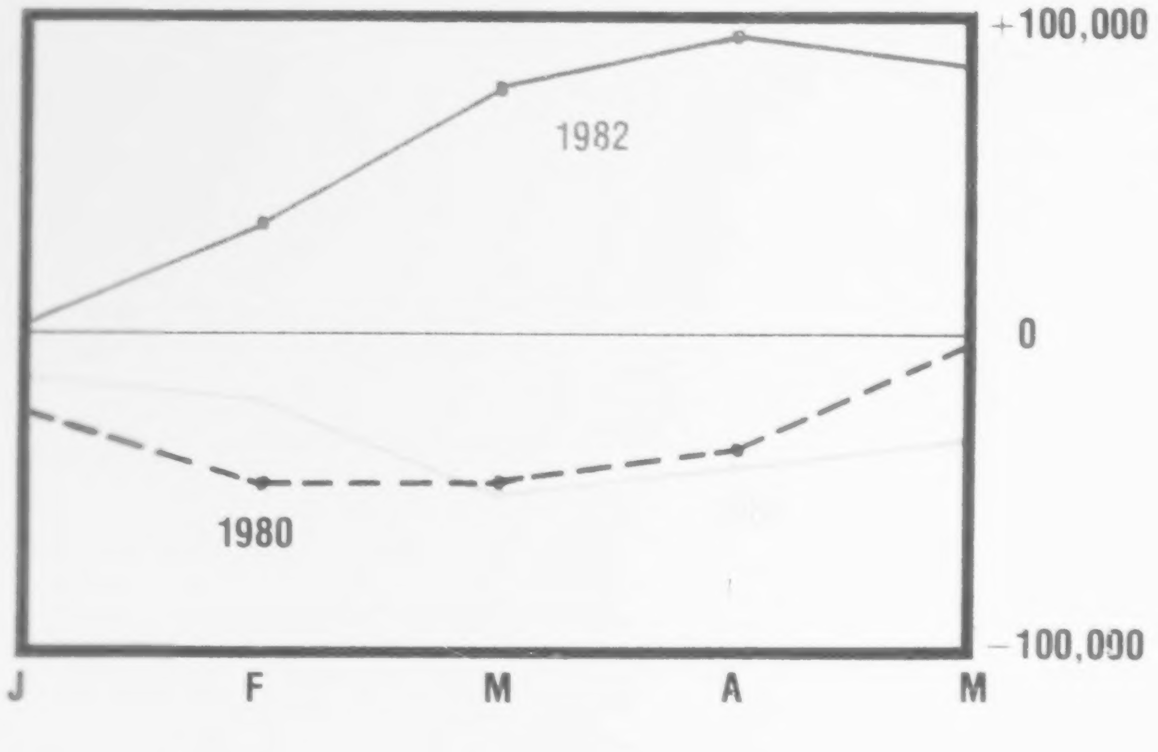
Tourism: The decline in the total number of visitors to Hawaii in 1980 and 1981 was the result of a decline in the number of visitors from the U.S.: the rest of the world (mainly Canada, Japan, Australia/New Zealand but also including Europe, South America, etc.) continued to send more and more visitors to Hawaii during those slump years. But 1982 has seen a growth in visitors to Hawaii from the Mainland U.S. that is the biggest growth in the last decade (9 percent). And the number of visitors from the rest of the world continues to rise also. It now looks, after five months of spectacular revival of tourism from the Mainland, that 1982 will be the first year that more than 4 million visitors will have come to Hawaii.

Military: Military spending in Hawaii has started to expand even before the drastically increased military budget that Reagan wants and will get has become operative. In the last quarter of last year total dollars disbursed by the defense agencies in Hawaii jumped 20 percent, and during the last year the number of civilian employees of the military in Hawaii has increased by 5 percent. In the first quarter of this year the 20 percent jump in defense spending continued.

Leading economic indicators for last 14 months.



Cumulative change in U.S. Mainland visitors to Hawaii from same months in previous year.



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Economic Indicators

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A Monthly Report by the Research Division *Dr. Thomas K. Hitch, Senior Vice President* *Shurei Hirozawa, Vice President* *September, 1982*

83300-1 10/5/82

A Socio-Economic Profile of Hawaii

A provisional 1980 census report on U.S. demographics by states indicates that while Hawaii's population is close to average in many respects, such as number of cars per household, we do have a couple of obvious distinctions—the lowest percentage of Caucasians among the 50 states, and the highest percentage of unheated housing units. Actually, the figure of 90 percent of Hawaii's homes lacking heating equipment should probably be higher, but evidently some residents, not being familiar with heating systems, thought that the question referred to their hot water heaters, with the result that the report shows 16,238 homes in sunny Hawaii equipped with steam or hot water heating systems, and nearly 4,000 more heated with electric heat pumps.

Keep in mind that this census report is a provisional one, based on a sample of a sample count, so a few wrong answers can blow up to sizable errors. Nevertheless, for what it's worth, let's look at how Hawaii's population stacks up against the U.S. average. Hawaii's population is a bit younger, with a median age of 28.4 years against the average 30.0. (A large military population, in generally low age brackets, contributes to this statistic.) Hawaii's families are a bit larger, with 3.62 persons per family compared to 3.27 nationally. Even if we can't tell a heating system from a water heater, we are remarkably well educated. More than 73 percent of us have graduated from high school compared to 66 percent nationwide, and 20 percent of us have finished four years of college compared to the U.S. average of 16 percent.

About 58 percent of Hawaii's residents were born in Hawaii, while nationwide 64 percent were born in their state of residence. Nationally, 29 percent were born in a different state, but in Hawaii only 26 percent are from other states—quite surprising in view of the fact that over 12 percent of our population consists of military personnel and dependents stationed here for three or four years. The big difference is in foreign-born residents—14 percent of Hawaii's population is foreign-born, versus 6 percent for the U.S. Related to our high percentage of foreign-born, over 25 percent of Hawaii's residents speak a language other than English at home, while for the U.S. the percentage is 10.9.

According to the three racial categories listed in this report, our ethnic mix is strikingly different—34.5 percent white, 1.8 percent black, and 61.2 percent Asian and Pacific Islander. Nationally the census found 83.5 percent white, 11.7 percent black, and a puny 1.6 percent Asian and Pacific Islander. The average family income of white families in Hawaii was $27,225, while for Asian and Pacific Islander families it was slightly higher at $27,536. (Average family income for the U.S. as a whole was $23,177. Alaska, the highest, reported $32,506.)

Family income in Hawaii and Alaska is of course improved considerably by the fact that in more families both parents are working, to cope with the highest living costs in the nation. Female labor force participation in Hawaii is 57.7 percent and in Alaska it is 60.4 percent, compared to 50.0 percent nationally. Washington, D.C. has a high female labor force participation rate of 58.8 percent, but note that nearly 60 percent of the women over 15 in Washington are unmarried, compared to 43 percent of Hawaii's women and 38 percent of Alaska's.

In Hawaii a total 68 percent of the population over 16 years is in the labor force, compared to 62 percent for the U.S. Furthermore, our unemployment rate at the time of the census was lower, as it is now. No one need think we who live in Hawaii just lie around on the beach—we ***work.*** Only 8 percent of us work in manufacturing, compared to 22 percent nationally, as there is little in the way of manufacturing here. Proportionately more of us work in service industries (hotels, for instance), construction, and government (because of the defense establishment here the federal government employs 8 percent of Hawaii's labor force versus only 4 percent of the national labor force).

How do we get to work? While 64.5 percent of the nation's workers drive alone, only 55.5 percent of Hawaii's do. We carpool more than the national average, we take public transportation more, and we walk to work more.

But for all our hard work, and our economies in getting to work, are we any better off? Hawaii workers on the average are earning less pay. The proportion of the total population employed works out to 48.8 percent for Hawaii and 43.8 percent for the U.S. But with 11.5 percent more of Hawaii's population working, we don't fare very well income-wise. Our per capita income of $7,790 was only 6.5 percent higher than the $7,313 U.S. average.

And we spend more of our income on housing. Although 14 percent of our housing units are crammed into high-rise structures, compared to 2 percent nationwide, our mortgage payments and rents are both about 27 percent higher than U.S. averages. Only 51.7 percent of us are homeowners, compared to 64.4 percent nationwide.

On the brighter side, we have more telephones and more bathrooms than the U.S. averages. And after all, the census-takers stuck to boring questions—they never asked about the important things, like the profusion of flowers, the lively multi-racial culture, the fine climate, the food (mangoes, sashimi, laulaus!), the beaches, the green mountains, or the lovely colors of our blue and turquoise ocean. They never even asked if we were having a nice day.

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business activity-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
TOURISM					
OVERNIGHT OR LONGER VISITORS	number	June	368,488p	13.3	4.4
	number	Jan.-June	2,093,812	......	7.7
Westbound	number	June	282,182p	21.6	4.1
	number	Jan.-Jun.	1,611,831	......	9.4
Eastbound	number	June	86,306p	−7.3	5.5
	number	Jan.-June	481,981	......	2.5
AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR CENSUS[1]	number	June	90,577	22.7	3.9
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY[1]	no. of days	June	9.6	−3.0	−1.0
MEETINGS ATTENDANCE	number	June	12,645	3.2	21.7
ORGANIZED GROUP TOURS	number	June	59,188	25.6	2.7
NEIGHBOR ISLAND VISITORS[1]					
Maui	number	June	128,854p	17.1	6.5
	number	Jan.-June	763,013p	......	11.5
Hawaii	number	June	58,216p	22.5	−3.5
	number	Jan.-June	326,065p	......	1.1
Kauai	number	June	71,405p	26.0	3.5
	number	Jan.-June	369,761p	......	1.9
VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS					
STATE	number	June	59,357	2.4	5.1
Oahu	number	June	34,766	3.8	3.6
Waikiki	number	June	30,272	4.2	4.0
Maui (includes 11 on Lanai)	number	June	11,723	1.0	9.5
Molokai	number	June	555	0.0	3.0
Hawaii	number	June	7,106	−0.9	3.6
Kauai	number	June	5,207	1.2	7.8
HOTEL OCCUPANCY					
STATE	percent	June	67.6p	9.6	−1.5
Oahu	percent	June	75.4p	12.0	−1.3
Maui	percent	June	67.5p	5.1	2.7
Hawaii	percent	June	37.5p	−3.8	−10.1
Kauai	percent	June	61.2p	11.7	−5.4
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
APPROPRIATED FUNDS TOTAL	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	407.9	1.3	20.0
Military Payroll	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	173.3	−0.7	26.0
Civilian Payroll	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	118.9	−12.0	16.3
Local Purchases	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	115.9	24.2	15.4
SUGAR					
SUGAR PRODUCTION	thous. tons	Jan. 1-July 31	484.4	......	−19.9
N. Y. RAW SUGAR PRICE	$ ton	July	442.21	5.1	16.1
PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS					
CANNED[2]	thous. $	Jan.-May	68.3	......	26.5
FRESH	thous. lbs	Jan.-June	136,759	......	16.0
HONOLULU PRICES					
HONOLULU CONSUMER PRICE INDEX					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised), All items	1967=100	June	269.5	1.8[3]	6.2
All Urban Consumers, All items	1967=100	June	269.5	2.2[3]	6.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	mil. KWH	June	565.1	2.4	0.5
GAS SALES	thous. therms	June	4,073	−0.8	−2.5
TELEPHONES IN SERVICE	thous.	June	734	−0.1	2.1

p=preliminary.

[1] *Estimated Westbound*

[2] *Gross taxable income valued at time of shipment.*

[3] *Compared to April, 1982.*

Agriculture

The Hawaii Agricultural Reporting Service just released its 1981 edition of the *Statistics of Hawaiian Agriculture*. The farm value of all agricultural products in 1981 was tallied at $489.4 million (including $587,000 in government payments) which was a substantial drop from the $634.1 million in sales estimated for the year before. Terribly depressed sugar prices caused the decline as the farm value of sugar fell from $385.1 million to $207.4 million.

Pineapple production dropped back 3% last year but prices were well above the year before and farm receipts rose 17% to an estimated $89.7 million.

The rest of agriculture, excluding Hawaii's two major export crops sugar and pineapple, is referred to in Hawaii as diversified agriculture. Diversified agriculture last year increased 12% to $192.3 million from $172.4 million in 1980.

The crop segment was the major contributor to the increase in diversified ag last year as it has been for the past 20 years. Crop sales advanced 14% to $104 million. The increase in livestock sales was considerably less- 9% to $88 million. Over the past 20 years crop sales have increased more than 8-fold whereas livestock sales have increased only 157%. The increase in livestock sales is a loss in real terms falling short of the inflation rate over the same period of 185% as measured by the Honolulu Consumer Price Index.

The biggest story for diversified ag last year was the setback to the anthurium business. Seventeen percent fewer flowers were sold and revenues dropped 23%. A 9% increase in Mainland shipments was insufficient

business activity-hawaii [cont.]

series	unit	period	number	percent change	
				from preceding period	year ago
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE	mil. $	May	116.9	6.3	−25.5
	mil. $	Jan.-May	585.8	......	−12.2
PRIVATE PERMITS AUTHORIZED					
RESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	64,176	......	−74.5
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-June	45,217	......	−74.7
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	14,356	......	−76.7
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-June	41,680	......	57.7
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-June	17,505	......	−29.6
SINGLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Apr.	675	......	−29.5
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-June	188	......	−54.9
Maui County	number	Jan.-Apr.	177	......	7.3
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-June	410	......	−25.2
Kauai County	number	Jan.-June	125	......	−33.5
MULTIPLE FAMILY UNITS					
STATE	number	Jan.-Apr.	327	......	−85.9
C&C of Honolulu	number	Jan.-June	95	......	−94.6
Maui County	number	Jan.-Apr.	122	......	−78.2
Hawaii County	number	Jan.-June	176	......	633.3
Kauai County	number	Jan.-June	118	......	18.0
NONRESIDENTIAL					
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	75,017	......	−44.6
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-June	81,808	......	−21.8
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-Apr.	3,698	......	−59.1
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-June	7,673	......	−82.9
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-June	8,116	......	−24.6
PUBLIC CONTRACTS AWARDED					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	thous. $	Jan.-July	206,955	......	12.8
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
FEDERAL	thous. $	Jan.-July	99,711	......	143.3
STATE	thous. $	Jan.-July	71,102	......	−39.5
COUNTY	thous. $	Jan.-July	36,142	......	45.2
BY LOCATION OF PROJECT					
C&C of Honolulu	thous. $	Jan.-July	160,622	......	3.3
Maui County	thous. $	Jan.-July	17,536	......	273.0
Hawaii County	thous. $	Jan.-July	14,239	......	35.5
Kauai County	thous. $	Jan.-July	14,558	......	14.2
HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
SINGLE FAMILY	1967=100	July	302.3p	0.3	4.0
HIGH-RISE	1967=100	July	327.0p	0.2	6.4
BUSINESS SALES					
GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS	mil. $	May	1,562.4	−17.8	−22.6
	mil. $	Jan.-May	8,674.8	......	−6.2
DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING	mil. $	May	38.9	−41.3	−36.0
	mil. $	Jan.-May	255.2	......	−8.9
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE	mil. $	May	11.2	−34.9	−40.5
	mil. $	Jan.-May	78.4	......	3.0
RETAILING	mil. $	May	629.7	−4.5	−7.3
	mil. $	Jan.-May	3,175.8	......	4.1
WHOLESALING	mil. $	May	306.6	−34.6	−44.4
	mil. $	Jan.-May	2,040.9	......	−25.1
SERVICES	mil. $	May	351.7	−20.4	−7.8
	mil. $	Jan.-May	1,945.0	......	8.9
OAHU NEW CAR SALES	number	May	2,825p	52.2	n.c.

n.c. =not comparable.

p=preliminary.

finance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
BANKING					
TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	May 31	4,919.9	−1.0	14.0
Honolulu County	mil. $	May 31	4,099.4	−1.1	16.3
Maui County	mil. $	May 31	294.9	−0.2	5.1
Hawaii County	mil. $	May 31	353.7	−0.9	0.1
Kauai County	mil. $	May 31	171.9	−0.4	10.3
BANK DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	May 31	1,053.5	−6.6	−3.3
Honolulu County	mil. $	May 31	890.1	−6.8	−2.7
Maui County	mil. $	May 31	64.4	−7.3	−6.0
Hawaii County	mil. $	May 31	71.1	−4.5	−7.6
Kauai County	mil. $	May 31	27.9	−3.9	−3.9
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	mil. $	May	6,905.8	−5.9	−4.3
Honolulu County	mil. $	May	6,377.2	−5.4	−4.3
Maui County	mil. $	May	214.3	−16.6	−9.2
Hawaii County	mil. $	May	229.9	−7.7	1.2
Kauai County	mil. $	May	84.5	−10.9	−4.4
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS					
STATE	annual rate	May	75.98	−4.5	−3.3
Honolulu County	annual rate	May	82.96	−4.6	−4.2
Maui County	annual rate	May	38.44	−9.4	−3.0
Hawaii County	annual rate	May	37.90	−6.1	7.8
Kauai County	annual rate	May	35.57	−5.2	−0.6
STATE TAX COLLECTIONS[1]					
TAX COLLECTIONS—STATE	thous. $	June	89,490	0.6	−13.2
	thous. $	Jan.-June	536,155	.....	−10.9
Honolulu County	thous. $	June	81,927	−2.1	−11.4
	thous. $	Jan.-June	482,187	.....	−8.8
Maui County	thous. $	June	3,437	10.1	−26.3
	thous. $	Jan.-June	22,997	.....	−25.1
Hawaii County	thous. $	June	2,872	127.3	−17.9
	thous. $	Jan.-June	22,168	.....	−23.3
Kauai County	thous. $	June	1,254	51.6	−49.7
	thous. $	Jan.-June	8,803	.....	−35.6

[1] Includes property taxes which were formerly collected by the State but are now collected by the Counties.

employment and unemployment-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
EMPLOYMENT IN STATE AND COUNTIES (number of persons)					
STATE					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	June	456.8p	1.1	0.1
Employment	thous.	June	421.4p	−0.3	−1.9
Unemployment	thous.	June	35.4p	21.5	32.1
Unemployment Rate	percent	June	7.7p	20.3	30.5
C & C OF HONOLULU					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	June	350.5p	0.6	−0.4
Employment	thous.	June	325.6p	−0.7	−2.2
Unemployment	thous.	June	24.9p	22.3	30.3
Unemployment Rate	percent	June	7.1p	20.3	31.2
MAUI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	June	41.5p	3.5	2.7
Employment	thous.	June	38.2p	2.3	0.5
Unemployment	thous.	June	3.3p	17.9	32.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	June	8.0p	14.3	31.1
HAWAII COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	June	44.0p	2.3	1.6
Employment	thous.	June	38.8p	0.3	−1.8
Unemployment	thous.	June	5.2p	20.9	36.8
Unemployment Rate	percent	June	11.8p	19.2	35.6
KAUAI COUNTY					
Civilian Labor Force	thous.	June	20.8p	1.5	1.0
Employment	thous.	June	18.9p	0.3	−2.1
Unemployment	thous.	June	1.9p	21.9	50.0
Unemployment Rate	percent	June	9.2p	16.5	43.8
JOB COUNT BY INDUSTRY					
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	thous.	June	445.0p	0.2	−0.4
SUGAR (Field and Mill)	thous.	June	8.6p	1.2	−5.0
PINEAPPLE (Cannery and field)	thous.	June	7.8p	40.9	6.9
OTHER MANUFACTURING (excluding sugar and pineapple processing)	thous.	June	15.7p	−1.6	−4.3
Durable Goods	thous.	June	4.3p	0	−6.6
Non-durable Goods	thous.	June	11.5p	−2.6	−3.8
Apparel and Textiles	thous.	June	2.9p	−1.7	−1.7
DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE (excluding sugar and pineapple but including agriculture self-employed)	thous.	June	8.0p	1.9	0.6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	thous.	June	18.8p	−1.8	−15.7
TRANSPORTATION	thous.	June	20.7p	1.0	−3.9
COMMUNICATION	thous.	June	7.3p	0.7	−1.4
UTILITIES	thous.	June	2.6p	0	−1.9
RETAIL TRADE	thous.	June	87.1p	0.8	−0.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	thous.	June	18.1p	0.3	−2.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	thous.	June	32.1p	−0.3	−0.9
HOTEL SERVICES-STATE	thous.	June	26.1p	−0.6	9.7
Honolulu County	thous.	June	14.8p	−0.3	3.1
Maui County	thous.	June	6.0p	−1.6	20.0
Hawaii County	thous.	June	3.0p	−3.3	13.5
Kauai County	thous.	June	2.3p	2.2	31.4
OTHER SERVICES	thous.	June	75.6p	0.5	−1.6
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	thous.	June	31.7p	0.8	4.8
Civilian Agencies	thous.	June	11.1p	0.5	0.9
Defense Department	thous.	June	20.6p	1.0	7.0
STATE GOVERNMENT	thous.	June	45.8p	−4.6	1.0
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	thous.	June	12.5p	0.4	0.4
HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	June	14.22p	0.2	9.6
Average Weekly Hours	hours	June	31.5p	−17.5	1.6
MANUFACTURING					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	June	7.85p	1.0	6.8
Average Weekly Hours	hours	June	36.7p	−2.7	−2.4
COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	June	11.06p	0.7	8.9
Average Weekly Hours	hours	June	43.7p	2.6	0
TRADE					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	June	6.53p	2.0	8.3
Average Weekly Hours	hours	June	33.7p	0.9	1.2
FINANCE					
Average Weekly Earnings	dollars	June	219.22p	−2.6	7.1
HOTELS					
Average Hourly Earnings	dollars	June	6.72p	7.9	8.4
Average Weekly Hours	hours	June	32.7p	2.2	2.2

p = preliminary.

public assistance-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS					
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (weekly average)	number	June	14,840	27.8	13.4
INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	June	7,330	14.5	8.2
INTERSTATE INITIAL CLAIMS	number	June	382	17.2	9.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS	thous. $	June	6,930	18.5	17.3
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
RECIPIENTS[1]					
Income Maintenance	no./persons	June	64,881	−0.2	−10.2
Services	no./cases	1st Qtr. 1982	6,966	−15.5	−45.7
Medical	no./patients	June	53,434	16.8	2.9
Food Stamps	no./persons	June	n.a.	.....	
PAYMENTS					
Income Maintenance	thous. $	June	8,958	−0.3	−6.7
Services	thous. $	1st Qtr. 1982	3,517	4.1	−31.5
Medical	thous. $	June	14,247	24.5	13.3
Food Stamps	thous. $	June	n.a.	.....	.....

n.a. = not available.

[1] Count of recipients is duplicated. A person may be counted in each category.

population, personal income-hawaii

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
POPULATION					
DE FACTO—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	1,066,000p	.....	1.3
TOTAL RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	981,000p	.....	
C & C of Honolulu	number	April 1, 1980	762,565	.....	
Maui County	number	April 1, 1980	70,991	.....	
Hawaii County	number	April 1, 1980	92,053	.....	.....
Kauai County	number	April 1, 1980	39,082	.....	
CIVILIAN RESIDENT—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	924,000	.....	1.4
MILITARY PERSONNEL—STATE	number	July 1, 1981	61,521	.....	0.8*
Ashore	number	July 1, 1981,	46,255	.....	−5.2*
Afloat	number	July 1, 1981	15,266	.....	25.1*
CIVILIAN DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY	number	July 1, 1981	64,344	.....	0.5*
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION[1]	number	12 mo. total for period ending 6/82	7,056	.....	13.4
PERSONAL INCOME					
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	11,432	0.4	9.6
Employment Income[2]	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	8,658	−0.2	8.1
Manufacturing	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	466	−1.3	7.9
Construction & Mining[3]	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	502	−6.0	−13.1
Wholesale	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	382	−0.3	6.4
Retail	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	984	−0.9	5.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	612	1.2	3.9
Trans., Comm., & Util.	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	801	−0.6	11.7
Services	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	1,833	1.8	11.9
Farm & Other[4]	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	224	−3.9	6.2
Federal Civilian	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	798	2.0	10.7
Federal Military	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	1,013	−2.6	18.8
State & Local	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	1,003	2.0	6.7
Property Income (Dividends, Interest, Rent)	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	1,856	2.7	15.9
Transfer Payments (+) 487 (Minus) Personal Contributions For Social Ins. (431)	mil. $	1st Qtr. 1982	918	1.8	12.5
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					
STATE PER CAPITA	dollars	1981	11,096	.....	10.0
PER CAPITA BY COUNTY					
C & C of Honolulu	dollars	1980	10,492	.....	11.2
Maui County	dollars	1980	8,871	.....	10.4
Hawaii County	dollars	1980	8,400	.....	9.6
Kauai County	dollars	1980	8,472	.....	10.4

p = preliminary.

*Compared to April 1, 1980.

**Total personal income and all components are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

[1] These immigration statistics include only those entering Honolulu ports and do not include status changes.

[2] Includes wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and other labor income.

[3] Income from mining not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

[4] Income from agricultural services, forestry, fisheries and other not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

u. s. economic indicators

series	unit	period	number	percent change from preceding period	percent change year ago
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS					
COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS*	1967=100	June	127.9p	0	−5.4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**					
In Current Dollars	bil. $	2nd Qtr. 1982	3,047.4p	1.7	5.0
In 1972 Dollars	bil. $	2nd Qtr. 1982	1,476.8p	0.4	−1.7
PERSONAL INCOME**	bil. $	June	2,561.4p	0.3	6.8
RETAIL SALES*	mil. $	June	89,301	−1.5	2.3
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*	1967=100	June	138.4p	−0.7	−9.5
BANKING AND CREDIT					
DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSITS**	bil. $	June	51,243.0	2.3	10.2
TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS**	annual rate	June	208.6	3.3	12.3
BANK LOANS*	bil. $	June	1,017.1	0.6	6.3
AVERAGE PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS	percent	July	16.26	−1.5	−18.8
CONSUMER INSTALLMENT DEBT*	mil. $	May	331,160	0.4	4.6
CONSTRUCTION					
CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE**	bil. $	June	230.7	1.3	−2.9
CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES					
Residences	1967=100	March	309.8	0.7[1]	9.0
Apts, Hotel, Office Bldgs	1967=100	March	315.5	1.3[1]	10.1
EMPLOYMENT					
CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*	thous.	June	99,764	−0.4	−0.7
UNEMPLOYMENT*	thous.	June	10,427	−1.2	30.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE*	percent	June	9.5	0	28.4
PRICES					
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All Items)					
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (Revised)	1967=100	June	290.1	1.3	6.9
All Urban Consumers	1967=100	June	290.6	1.2	7.1
PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES					
Finished Goods*	1967=100	June	279.7	1.0	3.5
All Commodities	1967=100	June	299.4	0.3	1.6

p = preliminary.

[1] Compared to January, 1982.

*Seasonally adjusted.

**Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

to offset the 12% loss in foreign sales, largely a result of the strong U.S. dollar which has increased the cost of Hawaii anthuriums sold abroad. Floriculture along with macadamia nuts have been the two big growth leaders in diversified ag over the past decade. But because of the downturn in anthuriums, the increase in sales of horticultural specialties fell to 7% from an average 20% in the preceding 10 years. A 40% increase from $5.2 million to $7.3 million in the sales of potted foliage plants for indoor or patio use more than offset the $1.6 million decline in anthurium sales to $5.3 million from $6.9 million in 1980.

Macadamia nuts also had a rather disappointing year last year. Expected production increases didn't materialize due to weather-related problems. Higher prices boosted revenues 9% but far short of the average for the preceding 10 years of 24%.

The 1981-82 crop year was a good year for coffee. Yield was up because of favorable weather conditions and production increased from 1.4 million pounds to 2.4 million pounds, a fairly high level as coffee production has gone the past 10 years. But the big news for coffee was higher prices. A new contract affecting most of Hawaii's coffee crop increased prices 65% and promises automatic increases as consumer prices increase. The price throughout the year last year averaged 25% higher so that with production up 56%, revenues jumped 94% to $4.5 million.

Vegetable and melon revenues increased 17% from $18.6 million to $21.7 million last year largely due to higher prices as production was up only 3.7%. An exceptional performer was ginger root where production soared 78% and revenues doubled. In fact the increase for ginger root accounted for well over a third of the total increase in sales for the vegetable and melon category. Accounting for most of the rest of the revenue increase in this category was tomatoes up 23%, head lettuce up 19%, snap beans up 22%, and green peppers up 56%.

Papaya tells the story for the fruits category where production and revenues were both up by 18%. Papaya receipts increased $2.3 million from $10 million in 1980 to $12.3 million last year. The increase for the total fruits category excluding pineapple was $2.4 million from $13 million to $15.4 million. Although papaya sales in 1981 advanced considerably over the year before, they fell about 10% below what had been expected for the year, a result of the embargo on sales in California and Japan due to the EDB pesticide problem. Disappointing sales in 1981 followed two successive years when adverse weather conditions interrupted production.

In the livestock area receipts increased 8.6% from $81.2 million to $88.2 million, largely a reflection of higher prices. Beef and milk production fell slightly while egg production was up some. Cattle prices were little changed but 13% higher milk prices boosted milk revenues by $3.2 million accounting for almost half the increase in livestock receipts. And 8.6% higher egg prices accounted for another 18% of the increase in livestock receipts.

Production did increase in two major livestock areas, in pork and poultry. Poultry production jumped 15% and with 10% higher prices, revenues leapt 27%, contributing 16% of the gain in livestock sales. With respect to pork, 8.7% greater volume along with 3.4% higher prices resulted in a 12% increase in receipts.

The ranking of the various product groups in diversified agriculture stayed pretty much the same last year.

First Hawaiian Bank
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